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22 August 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

HORN OF AFRICA: WASHINGTON'S WORRIES

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 20 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[Text]

The western powers, led by the United States, fear that they may lose all influence in the Horn of Africa in the months to come, in spite of providing massive amounts of food aid to Ethiopia and launching a similar operation to help Sudan. They are aware, moreover, that any undue pressure on their part risks throwing the whole region into the arms of the Soviet bloc. Apart from the new alignment adopted by Khartoum, several recent developments are pointing the way to such a possibility :

1. Eritrea: The Italians have been ousted by the Soviet Union in negotiations on the future of the province. The government in Rome, aided by the Italian communist party and in concert with Washington, embarked more than a year ago on mediation between Addis Ababa and its Eritrean opponents. On the Ethiopian side the talks were led by TESFAYE Gebre Kidan, a member of the Derg's executive committee, minister of defence and architect of the 1982 Red Star offensive in Eritrea. On the Eritrean side was ISSAYAS Afewerki, assistant secretary-general of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front and the movement's "strong man", along with AL-AMIN M. Said, head of the front's external relations department. A meeting of the two sides took place at the Hilton hotel in Rome in May 1984. Two months later the Italian under-secretary of state for co-operation, Mario RAFFAELLI, was sent for separate talks with the EPLF chief and Ethiopian leader MENGISTU Haile Mariam. Before going to Addis Ababa, Mr RAFFAELLI met the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester CROCKER.

The Ethiopian head of state was demanding the fulfilment of three conditions before he would agree to open negotiations with the Eritreans with the West acting as an intermediary: firstly, he would only deal with one Eritrean movement, representative and mandated; secondly, and most importantly, Rome would have to persuade the Eritreans to agree to the independence of Eritrea and the establishment of a federation between the former Italian colony and Ethiopia being announced simultaneously; and thirdly, the West would have to obtain an end to Arab support for the Eritreans.

Three months later the Italian foreign ministry was informed by Washington that the Soviets had stolen a march on Rome in the Eritrean negotiations. Three tri-partite meetings had already been held in Syria even before EPLF secretary-general Mohamed RAMADAN Nur made the visit to Damascus in October 1985 in which the Syrians voiced remarkable support for the front.

Three factors explain this turnabout: colonel MENGISTU had lost confidence in the West, and particularly in the United States, being convinced that the Central Intelligence Agency had bribed Ethiopian officers at the Asmara air base to ensure the success of the EPLF attack on the base on May 20, 1984; Arab countries had managed to bring together the various factions of the Eritrean Liberation Front as a counterweight to the "too revolutionary" EPLF; and finally, in spite of Soviet support for colonel MENGISTU since 1980, the EPLF had kept up its contacts with Moscow through the intermediary of other east bloc governments.

At the present time, however, the negotiations between the Ethiopians and the EPLF seem to have reached deadlock, with the Ethiopians demanding that the Eritreans first cease all military co-operation with the guerrillas in Tigray province. Fighting has resumed in Eritrea with a vengeance after a marked lull. Apart from being a purely military victory, last week's capture of Barentu by the EPLF, as well as successful attacks on July 4 against the garrisons of Harem and Chigaro near Dekemhare, could also be designed to bring pressure on the Derg to reach a political compromise.

2. Somalia: The United States, seeking reliable allies in the region after the change of regime in Khartoum and the uncertainty which hangs over relations between Sudan and Egypt (Washington is trying at all costs to avoid a break between them), has only moderate confidence in Somalia. Mohamed SIAD Barre's regime appears to the Americans to have run out of steam, and several recent diplomatic initiatives by Mogadishu have left Washington perplexed. The particular fear is that under Libyan influence Somalia, along with the Sudan, will turn more towards Moscow. However, Washington has found some comfort in the failure of a secret mission to the Soviet Union a few weeks ago by former Somali mines minister Hussein ABDELQADER. The failure appears to have been due to the anti-communism of Mr ABDELQADER, who subsequently fled to the United States with his family. Even so, other missions led by more open-minded negotiators can not be ruled out.

Washington is also keeping a close eye on the development of Somalia's relations with Ethiopia. Certainly president SIAD Barre recently rejected all the conditions laid down by Addis Ababa for settling their dispute, which were also transmitted to Mogadishu by Mr RAFFAELLI last year. These conditions for the opening of negotiations on the line of the frontier between Ethiopia and Somalia were very tough, but surprisingly colonel MENGISTU expressed willingness to cede part of the Ogaden. In exchange for that he demanded president SIAD Barre's agreement to political and institutional changes in Somalia, namely the organisation of free

elections and the public withdrawal of all claims hostile to Ethiopia. The Somali president interpreted these demands as a manoeuvre designed to let in his Ethiopian-backed opponents, and rejected colonel MENGISTU's proposals en bloc. However, Washington knows that future relations between the two neighbours are also linked to the fate of the Mogadishu regime. If this changed, one of the priorities of the new government could be the settling of the dispute with Ethiopia, possibly with the help of Moscow. Such a development may not be far off, given the unpopularity of Somalia's rulers and the poor health of president SIAD.

The Americans, who at one time were pushing general Mohamed Ali SAMATAR, the defence minister and number two in the regime, to assume power, are now obliged to wait. Their protege has made it clear he wants to stick to strictly legal procedures, as he is convinced that any attempt at a coup d'etat would inevitable spark off a civil war in Somalia. But the West has not withdrawn its support, considering him the only politician capable of dealing with the problems facing Somalia.

However, general SAMATAR has a serious rival in the person of the ebullient general Mohamed HASHI GAANI, the military commander of the northwest region and the effective governor of the north, in spite of the replacement a month ago of the official office-holder, Hassan KAIET, by Mohamed Yasin DALAA. General GAANI, who has the advantage of being a Marehan, like president SIAD Barre, could if he wanted find support within the security forces protecting Mogadishu. However, he would have to elude the eyes of Israeli pilots recently given the task of defending the capital from the air, and be ready to check any loss of control of the situation to the advantage of some young pro-Soviet officer trained in Aden.

CSO: 3400/760

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES EXPAND, IMPROVE HARBORS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 26
Jun 85 p 2

[Article by W. An.: "More Harbor Projects in West African Countries."
Western Countries and International Organizations Grant Technical and
Financial Assistance]

[Text] In recent days, new harbor installations have been planned, started or completed in the West African region, along the coast as well as inland. Financing is usually carried out with the aid of international organizations, oil-rich Arab countries, and individual industrial nations, among them the FRG (see also the report on new harbor installations in West African countries in the issue of 21 June 1985).

In Senegal, in the spring of 1985, the cornerstone for a modern container installation was laid in the port of Dakar, which requires an investment of about 11 billion CFA francs 100 frs CFA = about DM 0.65). In April 1984, the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank group granted a loan of \$7.5 million for partial financing of this project. Additional funds come from the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED), the French national Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE), Paris, and the port authority, Port Autonome de Dakar. The first building stage is to be concluded by April 1987.

It consists primarily of a dock 430 m in length and a water depth of 11.5 meters, an entrance channel, a storage area of 80,000 square meters, and all necessary infrastructure installations. The secondary ports of Saint-Louis, Kaolack and Ziguinchor are also to be reactivated in Senegal; their cargo handling has been declining steadily due to poor access conditions, competition from container traffic, and highway transport.

In December 1984, the FRG granted Gambia a subsidy of DM 4.5 million for the Banjul-Barra ferry connection. It involves repair work on the two ferryboats and the two jetties as well as dredging work. The project executor, Gambia Ports Authority, Banjul, expects the project to be completed by June 1989.

For several years now, the Ivory Coast has been planning the expansion of the port of Abidjan, whose handling capacity of 10 to 12 million tons per year

will be inadequate in the future. Two French enterprises, the Bureau Central d'Etudes pour les Equipements d'Outre-Mer (BCEOM) and the Societe des Grands Travaux de l'Est (SGTE), prepared a feasibility study. The harbor expansion, at an estimated cost of about 40 billion CFA francs, is to be carried out near the lagoon suburb of Locodjoro. The World Bank is expected to contribute financing in the amount of 16 billion CFA francs. A total of four container berths, a roll-on/roll-off installation, seven berths for general turnover of goods, a clinker dock, an ore transshipment dock for manganese ores from the Tambao deposit in Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta), and a new fishing harbor are planned. Construction work for the first phase of the project is expected to begin at the end of 1986.

In Ghana, the British Portia Management Services, a subsidiary of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company, recently prepared a study on the modernization and expansion of the harbors of Tema and Takoradi which will require an investment of about \$ 50 million. The International Development Association (IDA) is expected to make a financing contribution of \$ 22 million. Additional funds are to come from the European Development Fund, Japan, and Saudi Arabia. Project executor is the national Ghana Ports Authority (GPA), Tema, which at the beginning of 1985 already issued an international invitation to tender bids for delivery of equipment, machines, construction materials and other required goods.

The state Volta River Authority in Ghana (VRA) entrusted ABU Allgemeine Bau-Union GmbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt, a medium-size enterprise active in West Africa for the past 16 years, with the building of a transport system on the large Volta dam lake near Akosombo. For this project, which provides above all for inland harbor construction in Akosombo and Buiepe and the necessary workshop facilities, German capital assistance of DM 75.2 million had been granted as early as 1980. In September 1984, an additional amount of DM 19.4 million, originally earmarked for a different purpose, was reprogrammed for this project (Volta Lake Transport System).

In Liberia, expansion and modernization of the port of Harper in the south-east of the country is being planned. This project consists of land reclamation in the harbor area (60,000 square meters), repair and extension of existing piers, building of a new dock (90 meters in length), construction of a lumber storage hall (1,000 square meters) and a lumber loading ramp, dredging of the entry channel and harbor basin, and delivery and installation of navigational aids. In May 1985, the European Development Fund granted a special credit of Ecu 9.5 million (1 Ecu = about DM 2.23), and a subsidy of Ecu 2.9 million.

Completion of the project of the National Port Authority, Monrovia, which is financed in its entirety by the European Development Fund, is planned for December 1987.

Since 1968, Togo has possessed a modern deep sea harbor, financed primarily by the FRG, which was built in Lome by German construction firms. The third expansion of the harbor, which consisted mainly of building a second pier, was completed in spring of 1984.

In Nigeria, feasibility studies were recently prepared for building inland ports in Yola and Ibi in the federal state of Gongola at an estimated investment expenditure of \$ 45 million. The Dutch enterprise HAM Dredging Ltd., a part of the Hollandsche Beton Groep (HGB), received an order in fall of 1983 in the amount of 48.5 million guilders for maintenance work on the 85-km entry channel to the Nigerian port of Calabar.

In Guinea-Bissau, at present the most important development project deals with the expansion and modernization of the Bissau seaport as well as that of the four inland ports of Binta, Cacine, Cadique and Caboxanque. The Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) participated with \$ 10.4 million, and the Interantional Development Association (IDA) with \$ 16 million in the financing of the project, which requires investments of \$48 million. Additional creditors are the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (Badea), Khartoum (Sudan), with \$ 10 million, and the Saudi Fund for Development with \$ 8.35 million. The Dutch enterprise Netherlands Engineering Consultants (Nedeco), Amersfoort, carried out the consulting tasks. Essential construction work was assigned to the Portuguese firm, Somec.

The African Development Bank, Abidjan (Ivory Coast), in November 1984 granted a loan of 6 million units of account (1 UA = about \$ 1.08 million) [sic] to the government of Cape Verde for the construction of a harbor on the island of Maio to serve ships up to 5,000 tons. The African development fund also participated in the financing with a loan of UA 3 million. After an international invitation to tender, the start of construction work is planned for April 1986. The procurement of harbor equipment is to begin in August 1987.

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22 August 1985

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ITALY'S GROWING PRESENCE IN INDIAN OCEAN EXAMINED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Jul 85 pp 7-8

[Text]

The African countries washed by the Indian Ocean are the prime beneficiaries of the rapid increase in development aid to the Third World provided by Italy since 1983. This year, such aid is projected to reach 1.8 billion dollars (3,500 billion lire), a 40 per cent increase in terms of the Italian national currency over the 1984 figure of 1.105 billion dollars and 68 per cent up on 1983. Aid from Rome last year, expressed as a proportion of gross national product, was the equivalent of 0.32 per cent, a level approaching the European average and greatly improving Italy's hitherto poor performance in this field.

At present more than half Italy's bilateral aid goes to sub-Saharan Africa, with Somalia, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Tanzania the principal recipients. Rome also announced recently a contribution of 150 million dollars to the World Bank's special fund for Africa and earmarked 1.1 billion dollars for an emergency aid programme, of which ten million is destined for Ethiopia. Though one characteristic of Italian aid is the high proportion of funds linked to the import of Italian goods and services, and to specific projects, with consequent poor support for the recipient's balance of payments, Rome recently decided to ease the financial terms for loans given as official development aid and to increase the proportion of outright grants to countries with low revenue. Also worth noting is Italy's agreement in the context of the Club of Paris to reschedule part of the external debt of its two main beneficiaries of aid, Mozambique and Somalia. Italian industrialists, who want to strengthen their presence in Africa, deplore the under-utilisation by their country's financial institutions of mixed credits and the slowness (12-18 months) of the procedure that must be followed when a project financed by Rome is concerned.

☐ Aid to the most deprived

Italian aid to Black Africa, which fluctuates greatly from one year to the next, is characterised by its concentration on the most deprived countries and on the sectors of agriculture and fisheries, energy, telecommunications and transport, health and training.

● **Djibouti:** The visit to Rome last October of prime minister Barkat GOURAD marks a new stage in economic co-operation with Italy. Aid from Rome is put at 20 million dollars, shared between geothermal energy, development of farming and fishing, and the dredging of Djibouti port. Other projects concerned with renewable energy and highway cleansing are under consideration. Italy has also provided Djibouti with food aid worth more than 2.7 million dollars.

● **Ethiopia:** In June 1984 Italy pledged to contribute 246 million dollars to the implementation of Ethiopia's ten-year development plan. Just for the years 1983-84 Rome provided Addis Ababa with non-reimbursable economic aid of 50 billion lire (around 26 million dollars) intended essentially for agriculture, energy, infrastructure and training. Rome is financing to the tune of 25 million dollars a telecommunications development programme, the contracts for which have been awarded to the Italcom and Fatme concerns. Last year a large delegation of Italian businessmen visited Addis Ababa. The Societa Anonima Elettificazione (SAE) is in the process of building a 132 kilowatt electricity sub-station. An 85 million dollar spare parts factory financed by Italy is also under construction in the Addis Ababa suburbs.

● **Kenya:** In 1983 Italian official development aid totalled 1.3 million dollars, according to latest available figures. Last August Rome gave 2.6 million for an irrigation project in western Kenya by Montedison Servizi Agricoltura, a subsidiary of Technimont. The Italians are also active in oil prospecting through Petrofina which, in association with Amoco, has been granted a licence covering 15,300 square kilometres, and in industry through Fiat.

Italian Aid and investment to Indian Ocean States (1980-83)

(in millions \$)

Country	1980		1981		1982		1983		Total OECD 1983	
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II
Djibouti	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	40.4	41.9
Ethiopia	7.5	47.0	14.6	17.4	10.8	26.4	6.7	22.6	91.5	109.6
Kenya	-	-	1.4	4.3	0.9	3.7	1.3	4.1	336.7	325.7
Madagascar	0.2	53.0	1.3	11.3	0.4	-3.3	2.1	1.5	115.6	113.1
Mauritius	-	-	-	10.9	-	-	-	-	24.7	30.0
Mozambique	3.2	115.2	8.0	168.4	27.0	179.9	33.0	186.5	161.5	339.2
Seychelles	0.1	0.1	-	11.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	13.6	15.0
Somalia	27.4	70.2	27.6	1.0	49.0	119.0	60.0	130.0	160.7	241.6
Tanzania	0.5	32.1	10.5	32.4	13.6	31.0	27.4	45.9	436.6	424.7

I: State aid for development provided by the government

II: Total net receipts from all Italian sources

(source: OECD)

● **Madagascar:** For 1985-86 Italy envisages providing economic aid of 32.2 million dollars, of which 5.5 million is in the form of grants. This will be spent on the agricultural revival of the Ankaizina, the development of fishing on the west coast, the extension of water distribution facilities in Antsirabe and research into malaria. After injecting 79 million dollars into Madagascar's economy in 1979, Rome gave no aid at all in 1982-83. In the oil sector, Agip is prospecting a 20,000 square kilometre area on- and off-shore at Mahajunga.

● Mauritius: Italian aid to Port-Louis has been reduced in recent years. The Mauritian market interests Italian industrialists, however. Technipetrol is currently negotiating a 107 million dollar contract to build a refinery.

● Mozambique: In a few years Italy has become Mozambique's principal Western economic partner. Rome's 1984-86 economic assistance programme gives special help to agro-industry (including the continuation of the vast 46 million dollar Chalaua and Sabie-Nkomati agricultural development project where the CoBoCo company is acting as a consultant), health and training (the launch of a scheme with the Eduardo Mondlane university), energy (oil research and development of hydro-electric power from Cahora Bassa with SAE), ports and railways (18.5 million dollars for the repair of the line from the Moatize coal mines to the port of Beira) and telecommunications (contracts worth 25 million dollars with Italcom and six million with Siette).

● Seychelles: Fishing, air transport and health are the sectors where Italian aid is most prominent, particularly since 1984. The Italians would also like to be involved in hydrocarbons for the purchase and sale of oil and its derivatives.

● Somalia: In 1983 Somalia obtained just under half of its total bilateral aid from Italy. In 1985, however, while this aid remains important, it has suffered from the effects of some political tension between the two countries. The meeting of their joint commission scheduled for January was postponed. Somalia complains that Italy is not providing it with sufficient military assistance, while Rome speaks of "difficulties in identifying projects". Be that as it may, Italy is supporting the Bardhere dam scheme on the Juba river, for which the Italian Electroconsult firm is the consultant) and which, according to the Somalis, is making good progress following a meeting of investors last June. The substantial Italian aid for the national university is also being maintained. Technipetrol has just finished a urea plant with an annual capacity of 50,000 tonnes, and is interested both in Somalia's uranium and the contract for extending the Mogadishu oil refinery. Agip is also active in oil prospecting.

● Tanzania: Noticeable growth in Italian aid is planned over the 1983-86 period for agro-industry (cashew nuts), energy (erection of a high-tension line by SAE and Sadelmi-Cogepi, an experimental farm using renewable energy resources and a hydro-electric plant being built by Cofegar) and infrastructure (the Rusahunga-Rusumo road).

CSO: 3400/760

22 August 1985

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SWEDISH AID--The government on Thursday [11 July] appropriated 384.5 million kroner for aid to Africa. A portion of this amount will go to drought-stricken countries there. Forty-seven million kronor will be used for purchasing and installing an international telephone exchange in Mocambique and improving its telecommunications agency. One of the purposes of this investment is to reduce economic dependence on South Africa. The African Development Fund is receiving 182 million kronor. The Fund will loan the money out for development projects in the poorest countries and 146.5 million kronor is being given to the World Bank for dealing with the acute crisis now facing Africa. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 12 Jul 85 p 6]

INDIAN OCEAN CONFERENCE--The Centre de Hautes Etudes sur l'Afrique et l'Asie Modernes is organising a conference on "Reunion in the Indian Ocean" in Paris next 24 and 25 October. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 20 Jul 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/759

BENIN

BRIEFS

FRG, BENIN FINANCIAL AGREEMENT--The cooperation between Benin and the FRG is one of the most exemplary and it has always been excellent. The demonstration of this excellent relations between the two countries was the signing of a financial agreement yesterday. Under the agreement, the FRG places at the disposal of our country a financial package of 4 billion CFA francs, a major sum which will be used to revitalize certain socioeconomic development projects in the country. At the signing ceremony, Benin was represented by Frederic Affo, foreign minister, and the German side was represented by his excellency Horst Uhrig, FRG ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Benin. [Excerpt] [Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 26 Jul 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/757

COMOROS

GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE EXPECTED SOON

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 20 Jul 85 p 6

[Text]

President Ahmed ABDALLAH is no longer happy with the government which he formed on January 18. The "supremo" ministers of state have little influence on the ministers and secretaries of state supposedly under their authority, which has given rise to serious co-ordination problems. Indeed, most of these officials now refuse even to speak to each other. In one development, totally exceptional for the Comoros, the minister of state responsible for equipment, posts and communications and town planning, Ali BAZI Selim, even submitted his resignation a few weeks ago, which the president refused to accept.

I.O.N.- As always in times of crisis, Ahmed ABDALLAH is observing without interfering in the conflicts which divide his ministers. However, he is said to be intending to reshuffle the government before the end of this month. When it happens, it could include the departure of former prime minister Ali MROUDJAE, either on his own initiative, a step which he has so far refrained from taking, even on occasions when he disapproved of some aspect of the president's policies, or because he is not reappointed to his post. The president is apparently very annoyed by rumours circulating in the archipelago for the past few weeks to the effect that he will soon be replaced as head of state by Mr MROUDJAE.

However, the president is now in such a precarious political situation that it seems highly unlikely that he can afford the luxury of dropping Mr MROUDJAE, who continues to enjoy widespread support in France, unless he intends to call on MOUZAOIR Abdallah, Mr MROUDJAE's great rival who is currently in opposition. Mr ABDALLAH can no longer count on Mohamed TAKI, the speaker of the federal assembly to save his regime. The last covert advances to him, on July 6, left him cold. The president's former ally is now definitely a dissident, in self-imposed exile in Paris.

CSO: 3400/760

COMOROS

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION REORGANIZES--The executive bureau of the Comorian opposition Front Democratique has written to French President Francois Mitterrand a letter attacking what it says is "the participation of French specialists in interrogations and the examination of documents of the Front Democratique" seized from the movement's activists after the mutiny of members of the presidential guard in Moroni on 8 March. The letter alleged "coordination of repression between Moroni and Mayotte" against front members. I.O.N.--In spite of the arrest of its first secretary and some 60 militants, the Front Democratique is in the process of reorganising itself in the archipelago, and a number of propaganda leaflets have already been distributed. In France the front is trying to set up an opposition alliance in the hope of a government of national union being formed. It has already obtained the support of the UNDC and is said to have recently contacted Prince Said Ali Kemal. On the other hand, there seems little prospect of a rapprochement with Abdallah Mouzaour, leader of the URDC, although according to the Front Democratique a number of URDC supporters in the Comoros itself are in favour of the idea. In a press communique on 4 July the URDC called on President Ahmed Abdallah to "restore democracy and free political prisoners" to prevent the worsening of the political situation in the Comoros from opening the way to extremists. On the question of Mayotte, the URDC called for the organisation of talks which would include the Mouvement Populaire Mahorais, hostile to the transfer of the archipelago's fourth island from French to Comorian sovereignty. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Jul 85 p 4]

FRENCH PLAN SNUBBED--President Ahmed Abdallah has rejected a new version of the French Government's plan for settling the problem of Mayotte, which demands his own departure from the political scene. The proposals, submitted to the Comorian head of state during his visit to France last month, contained four main conditions for bringing Mayotte under the sovereignty of Moroni: 1) The granting of dual French and Comorian nationality to the people of Mayotte, 2) The establishment of a French military base on Mayotte for a rental which would help to maintain the island's current level of development, 3) The guarantee of a large measure of autonomy for the islands by the Comorian constitution, and above all 4) The resignation of President Abdallah, the sine qua non required by the major party on Mayotte, the MPM, before it would agree to the island's incorporation into the Comoros republic. In Paris several of President Francois Mitterrand's aides dealing with the Mayotte question tried to sell the proposals to the Comorian president by stressing the advantages to him of leaving office covered in glory as the reunifier of the nation. They also asked him to designate a successor, but the president reportedly replied that he had none. On his return to Moroni, he stressed at a cabinet meeting on 6 June his "firm intention to continue to the end of his six-year mandate." [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 20 Jul 85 p 4]

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

BANK SHUT DOWN--On the order of the Djibouti cabinet, the Gulf Trust Bank, a financial institution opened in 1984 by the Al Gaith family firm from the United Arab Emirates, closed its Djibouti offices on 2 July. The authorities said the closure was ordered because the bank, which had benefitted from the advantages offered by the Djibouti investment code, did not have the 15 million dollar capital it claimed. I.O.N.--This argument could only be a pretext for closing the bank. According to information obtained by THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, the Djiboutian authorities took action against Gulf Trust at the request of the Banque pour le Commerce et l'Industrie-Mer Rouge (BCI), a subsidiary of France's Banque Nationale de Paris, in which the state of Djibouti has a stake. One of the main customers of the BCI, the Sojik, which has a six billion Djibouti francs turnover and controls the country's khat market, recently decided to shift its assets to the Gulf Trust Bank, a move which deprived a number of prominent Djiboutians from using Sojik funds as collateral for loans obtained from the BCI. The abrupt decision to close the Gulf Trust Bank can thus be explained by the coincidence of interests between the BCI and certain very senior members of the Djibouti administration. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Jul 85 p 5]

IDENTITY CARDS CHANGED--An operation to issue new identity cards began on 1 July in Djibouti. It involves the replacement by the authorities of the old identity documents originally issued by the French before independence in 1977. I.O.N.--Djiboutians have been waiting for this ever since independence day. But while most Afars possess the full identity documents given to them by the colonial administration, this is not the case for other ethnic groups. More than half of the 80,000 or so Issas, and some Issaqs and Gadaboursis (of Somali stock), had to make do at the time with the green card issued to "residents," which excluded them from employment in the civil service. It appears that the operation under way will not alter this situation, as only the holders of the full identity cards are being allowed to exchange them for the Djiboutian national card. The reason seems to be that the raising of the status of a large number of "resident" Issas could encourage an influx of nomadic ethnic Somalis and Afars to Djibouti seeking the same privileges, something the government wants to avoid at all costs. However, secret distribution of cards to a proportion of the Issas, a group well represented in the government, cannot be ruled out. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Jul 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/759

ETHIOPIA

BULGARIA, HUNGARY PARTY ORGANS' COOPERATION ACCORD

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Jul 85 p 3

[Text]

A cooperation agreement has been signed between *Serto Ader*, organ of the CC of the WPE, and *Rabotni Chesco Delo*, organ of the Communist Party of Bulgaria.

The accord apart from consolidating the existing friendly relations between the two organs also concentrated on manpower training and organising of tours as well as on further promoting the common objectives of the two countries.

A discussion was also conducted to conclude a similar agreement with the organ of the Hungarian Workers Party.

Comrade Tesfaye Tadesse, member of the CC of the WPE and Editor-in-Chief of *Serto Ader*, made the statement on return here after concluding working visits and holding discussions with his counterparts in the two countries. He said that

the accords concluded further consolidated the friendly ties between the two fraternal countries in various fields.

Comrade Tesfaye also said that he observed at first hand the past struggle waged by the working people in the two countries and the arduous path they have traversed in the construction of socialist economy and to attain such level of development.

The Editor-in-Chief also disclosed that he elaborated on the efforts under way to tackle the effects of the drought and to find a lasting solution to the problem.

Comrade Tesfaye was welcomed on arrival by Comrade Wondimu Robi, member of the CC of the WPE, and Comrade Gezahegn Gebre, alternate member of the CC of the WPE and Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the *Serto Ader*.

ETHIOPIA

REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN HAIKOTCH BUTAJIRA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Jul 85 pp 1, 6

[Text]

ZIWAY (ENA) — The high-level team consisting of party and government officials led by Comrade Addis Tedla, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Deputy Chairman of the National Committee for Central Planning, yesterday toured development projects launched in Haikotch Butajira province of Shoa region.

Among the projects visited by the team were the Meki-Zuwai irrigation development project, the Zuwai vegetables and fruits agricultural development and the Adamitulu-Abernos livestock breed improvement centre.

The members of the team were briefed on the Meki-Zuwai irrigation development project which is being built at the cost of 30,000,000 birr by experts of Revolutionary Ethiopia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The objective of the Meki-Zuwai irrigation development project is to cultivate 3,000 hectares of land by utilizing the waters of Lake Zuwai and eventually to train peasants in the lake district in irrigation development and organize them into producers' cooperatives.

It was reported that construction work on the project is financed by

the Water Works Construction Authority while organizing the peasants into cooperatives and training them in irrigation works is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The members of the team also inspected the dairy farm in the Adami Tulu-Abernos livestock breed improvement centre where there are 1,800 different species of cattle, 671 of which are used for breeding and cross breeding. Around 800 litres can be produced per year from the Borena cattle while the cross breed cattle give 1,700 litres per year.

The team also visited the Haikotch Sodo Ash mineral development project Friday.

Similarly, the members of the high-level team toured the Adola Gold Mines and the Adola Gold Mining prospect office in Shakiso town, the Revolutionary Police office for mining section of Sidamo region, the Shakiso hospital and the WPE Committee offices for Edo Shakiso district and Jemjem provinces.

The members of the team were briefed on the newly installed mechanized system of gold mining by Comrade Wodaje Abebe, general manager of the Ethiopian Mining Resources

Development Corporation, and Comrade Tesfaye Mengistu, the project manager.

The managers reported that the Adola mining project has 581 permanent and 410 temporary workers.

Comrade Teka Tulu, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPE and Chairman of the Audit Commission of the WPE, and Comrade Fasika Sidelil, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE, noted that the development of the Adola Gold Mining Centre is very encouraging in that it has been transformed gradually from manual into mechanized system of operation.

Present during the inspection tour were also Comrade Girma Habte-Gabriel, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Sidamo region, Comrade Debela Dinssa, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Shoa region, and Comrade Tefera Endalew, Chief Administrator of Sidamo region.

CSO: 3400/814

ETHIOPIA

GHANA TO HELP RESETTLE DROUGHT VICTIMS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Excerpt] GHANA has indicated her readiness to help resettle people affected by drought in Ethiopia in more fertile areas in that country.

Ghana's preparedness in this regard was announced by the Chairman of the PNDC, Flt-Lt. Jerry John Rawlings and re-echoed by Mr P. V. Obeng, PNDC Co-ordinating Secretary, in response to a request to that effect by the Ethiopian Ambassador in Ghana, Mr Assefano Legese, when he called on him yesterday at the Castle, Osu, to brief him about the drought situation in Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian Ambassador told Chairman Rawlings his government intends to resettle about 500,000 people affected by the drought in areas which have not been affected by the drought and which could be irrigated.

He said his government has been looking for support in this direction which it considers more meaningful for the long-term solution to the problem but this support has not been forthcoming from the Western countries.

Mr Legese stated that even though his country has been getting food aid from aid-donors in the Western countries, she thinks it is not a permanent solution to the drought problem.

The PNDC Co-ordinating Secretary told Mr Legese that Ghana has a practical experience and is prepared to discuss the Ethiopian resettlement programme in detail to find out what experiences in terms of knowledge or expertise the two countries can share.

Ghana resettled a number of people during the Nkrumah regime when the Akosombo Dam and the Tema Harbour were built.

He assured the Ethiopian envoy that as soon as his country establishes the direction she wants the resettlement programme to take, she can count on Ghana for help.

ETHIOPIA

NMS TRAINEES GRADUATE IN KAFFA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Jul 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] KAFFA (ENA)--Recruits for the National Military Service (NMS) in Kaffa region were graduated yesterday on completion of a six-month training course.

Certificates and prizes to the graduates, trainers and workers were handed out by Comrade Lt. Gen. Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Minister of National Defence, at a ceremony held at the Tatek Two Military Training Centre.

Brigades credited with outstanding overall work performance were also awarded cups.

Comrade Lt. Gen. Tesfaye said on the occasion that the efforts made to date to build a popularly based defence capability of the nation through national military service not only guarantee the future of the victories made so far but also ensure to repulse any aggression committed against the country in future.

The Defence Minister noted that the youth now serving in the NMS, equipped with military knowledge and weapons, have demonstrated commendable results in their pursuit for education, knowledge and work and also shown in practice their defence and constructive capability. This, he said, is the result of the leadership of the party and the history-making capacity of the broad masses.

The Defence Minister went on to point out that most of the illustrious figures in the more advanced countries have had experiences of military services, that such service was necessary in building a socialist order, and that the NMS was established in recognition of this fact.

Comrade Lt. Gen. Tesfaye noted that the graduates from the Tatek Two Military Training Centre were drawn from various regions and from among various nationalities and that the experience should have provided them with the opportunity to learn from each other and by so doing con-

solidate their class consciousness. He said the graduates are expected both to defend the unity and freedom of the nation and to act as vanguard cadres in the service of the revolution.

Comrade Tesfaye noted that the strength of will demonstrated by the

trainees showed the bankruptcy of reactionary and imperialist propaganda, particularly that aimed at testing the courage of the youth.

Comrade Tesfaye concluded by expressing confidence that the NMS graduates will live up to the responsibility entrusted to them by the Party and the Revolutionary Government and demonstrate that Revolutionary Ethiopia, led by a committed leadership and with the strong support of the broad masses and socialist commu-

nity, will overcome all natural and man-made calamities.

Comrade Brig. Gen. Afework Wolde-Michael, Head of the Main Department of the Civil Defence of

the National Military Service, said the course for the second batch of trainees was organized in accordance with the measures taken by the Party and the Revolutionary Government and aimed at enabling the youth to be ready to safeguard the unity and territorial integrity of the nation.

He also pointed out that the graduates in addition to undergoing military training also acquired political education to elevate their consciousness.

The commandant of the training centre on his part spoke in detail the internal facilities of the school and the activities conducted during the training.

Comrade Lt. Gen. Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan was greeted on arrival at the Centre by Comrade Begashaw Atalay, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Kaffa region and other senior officials.

Following the briefing supported by charts, combat demonstration was displayed by the graduates.

Comrade Lt. Gen. Tesfaye also opened an exhibition organised by the Centre.

CSO: 3400/814

ETHIOPIA

EIGHTEEN FACTORIES AWARDED PRIZES, CERTIFICATES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Jul 85 pp 1, 5

[Text]

Eighteen factories were awarded prizes and certificates here yesterday for outstanding performances during the 1983-84 production year in line with a directive of the Ministry of Industry on boosting production.

Comrade Hailu Yimenu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) and Minister of Industry, presided over the award-presentation ceremony held at the Ghion Hotel for the 18 factories who not only fulfilled their production quota last year but also saved the country from losing a substantial amount of foreign currency.

The award-winning factories were also lauded for registering tangible results by implementing efficient management methods introduced in co-operation with the Ethiopian Management Institute. First prize winners in implementing the directives of the Ministry of Industry on boosting production were the Nazareth Soap Factory, the Ethiopian Tannery, the Keiy Bahr Tannery, the Asmara Sack Factory, and the Abbay Mesk Soft Drinks Factory for which they received prizes and certificates were the Asmara Brewery, the Mekanissa Alcohol Factory, Ethio-plastic, the Eritrea Shoe Factory, Awash Tannery, Dahlak Tanne-

ry, the Addis Ababa Cement Factory, the Ethiopian Metal and Tools Factories, the Ethiopian Textile Industry, the Ethiopian Tannery, the Artistic Printing Press, the Eritrea Cement Factory and the Ethiopian Paper Works Corporation.

Comrade Hailu Yimenu said on the occasion that the introduction of efficient management methods has helped factories meet their production quota, reduced wastage and save foreign currency through judicious utilisation of locally available resources and proper upkeep of factory equipment. He added that the methods were applied through a programme jointly worked out by the Ministry and the Ethiopian Management Institute and also dealt with the proper upkeep of production equipment.

Comrade Hailu said that the prizes and certificates won by the factories for outstanding performance in production last year were also recognitions of the concerted efforts made by members of primary WPE organizations, managers, trade unions, professional associations and mass organizations within the 18 factories.

He urged all of them to work diligently for still better results by implementing future work directives and encouraging the creative ability of wo-

workers. He also exhorted all workers to strive for achieving production targets, handling production equipment properly, minimizing expenses of saving and earning hard currency.

Comrade Ayele Haile, General Manager of the Ethiopian Management Institute, said that the Institute is doing its best to enhance production and management techniques that will help boost productivity with minimum expenses.

Present at the ceremony were Comrade Feleke Gedle-Ghiorgis, member of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Information and National Guidance, Comrade Tadesse Tamirat, member of the CC of the WPE and Chairman of the All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU), representatives of the WPE primary organizations and managers of the 18 factories.

CSO: 3400/814

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRADUATES--A total of 991 regular and evening class students graduated with diplomas here yesterday from the Addis Ababa Technical school. The 39th graduating batch had followed training for two years as regular students in auto-mechanic, masonry and drafting, electricity, general mechanic, radio electronics, surveying, wood technology and others while those who attended evening classes followed the same subjects for three years. Diplomas to the graduates were handed out by Comrade Bililign Mandefro, member of the CC of WPE and Minister of Education. Comrade Girma Mengistu, the principal of the school, spoke on the occasion on the contributions made by the Addis Ababa Technical School, the oldest in the country. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Jul 85 p 1]

MINISTRIES SIGN AGREEMENT--The ministries of Foreign Trade and Agriculture have signed an agreement to enable the qualitative and quantitative enhancement of export product. The accord is aimed at creating favourable conditions for the country's export products during the next two production years through the coordinated effort of the two ministries. The improvement of the quality of these products ensures the growth of the country's foreign exchange potential. The agreement was signed by Comrade Wolle Chekol, member of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Foreign Trade, and Comrade Tekola Dejene, member of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Agriculture. Prior to the signing of the agreement, detailed discussions were held on ways of promoting improved export products in order to lay a firm foundation for a viable economy. During the exchange of views it was noted that products such as pulses, oil seeds and spices can fetch the country considerable foreign exchange and that particular attention will be given to these products during the next two production years. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Jul 85 p 1]

PILOTS, TECHNICIANS GRADUATE--Thirteen pilots and 41 technicians trained by the Ethiopian Airlines flight and plane maintenance training schools graduated here yesterday with diploma. The 19th batch of pilots trained for 18 months are all Ethiopians whereas eight of the graduating technicians who pursued the two-year course in plane body and components and avionics maintenance, are from Ghana, Namibia, Zambia, Swaziland and the Sudan. Badges, diplomas and special prizes of merit were handed over to pilots and technicians by Comrade Captain Mohammed Ahmed, General Manager of the Ethiopian Airlines. Comrade Edossa Lemmu, Director of the training school, said that one of the major tasks is to meet the country's needs in trained manpower and

added that the graduates have acquired among the latest techniques in the field. He said that since its establishment in 1964, the flight training school has trained a total of 216 pilots and the plane maintenance school trained 1,028 technicians. The majority of the pilots trained in the past 21 years are Ethiopians he added. The director pointed out that the flight training school is capable of accepting trainees every six months and elaborated that the Ethiopian Airlines training school has been recognized by the international and African civil aviation and airlines association and made significant contributions towards technology development and flight safety by accepting world aviation rules and regulations. Comrade Besrat Negatu, Deputy General Manager of the Planning Section of the Ethiopian Airlines, on his part commended the services of teachers and workers of the two schools. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Jul 85 p 4]

NMS RECRUITS GRADUATE--Recruits for the National Military Service (NMS) in Wollega region graduated Sunday on completion of a six-month training course. Certificates and prizes to the graduates, trainers and workers were handed out by Comrade Maj. Gen. Haile-Giorgis Habte-Mariam, member of the CC of the WPE and Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces. Present at the ceremony were Comrade Nigussie Fanta, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Wollega region, and other party and government officials. Comrade Maj. Gen. Haile-Giorgis reminded the graduates to loyally carry out the responsibilities vested on them in safeguarding the gains of the revolution by emulating the examples of youth who are actively participating in the rehabilitation programme. Comrade Colonel Eshetu Belachew, Commander of the Third Tatak Training Centre, noted earlier the main objective of the National Military Services. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Jul 85 p 1]

OPEC, ITALIAN, CHURCH AID--OPEC countries have donated 33 trucks to be used for transporting relief food aid. The donation also includes spare parts for the trucks and technicians who will provide free servicing for 2 years. The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission [RRC] has also received 5,500 tons of various types of food aid from the Italian Government. The RRC has also signed an aid agreement with Kale Hiwot [Words of Life] Church totaling 770,000 birr and another agreement for 2,950,000 birr with the Christ Church Mission. The money will be used for providing food to drought victims. [Summary] [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 26 Jul 85 LD]

AUTONOMY FOR RAILWAY--Ethiopia and Djibouti have decided to give complete autonomy to the joint company which runs the railway linking their two capitals. The decision was announced at the end of 5 days of negotiations in Addis Ababa led by the countries' respective foreign ministers, Goshu Wolde and Moumin Bahdon Farah. I.O.N.--This measure of autonomy seems to be a concession to Djibouti, which complained recently of large numbers of wagons taking food aid from Djibouti port being stuck in Ethiopia. France, which ran the railway in association with Ethiopia up to 1977, added its voice to the criticism.

In the absence of precise guarantees, however, it is not easy to see how real the company's new autonomy can be when the administration and control of personnel are in the hands of Ethiopians answerable to the ruling Workers' Party. Four-fifths of the staff working on the railway are Ethiopian, and 660 of the line's 778 kilometres pass through Ethiopian territory. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Jul 85 p 2]

ERITREANS MURDERED--Two leading figures connected with the Eritrean Liberation Front-Unified Organisation have been murdered in Sudan, where they were based, in the space of a few weeks. They were Haile Garza, an Issac who was president of the Eritrean Red Crescent and who was found dead in mysterious circumstance on 15 July, and one Idriss, responsible for logistics and supply in the ELF-Revolutionary Council faction, who was killed by unknown attackers three weeks ago. These two killings have occurred as the three factions which merged in January are planning to coordinate their military forces with the intention of establishing themselves in Eritrea, where only the Eritrean People's Liberation Front is active at present. The ELF is also facing problems from the Sudanese Government, whose foreign minister Ibrahim Taya Ayub said in Addis Ababa while attending the Organisation of African Unity ministerial conference this week that Khartoum was withdrawing all support for Eritrean secession. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 20 Jul 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/759

GAMBIA

WEST GERMAN HYDRAULIC ASSISTANCE REPORTED

Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 19 Jun 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] TWENTY wells will be sunk in Niani and nine in Nianiya in M.I.D. under the German well-digging programme officially launched by the Minister of Water Resources and Environment Mr. Omar Jallow last week.

During the launching ceremony at Ker Jabel in Nianiya and later at Ramatoulie in Niani Mr. Jallow spoke of government's efforts to alleviate the water shortage caused by a persistent drought.

He said during his recent visit to Germany he was able to convince the Bonn Government to finance the third phase of the well-digging programme. This will provide between two hundred and three hundred wells in the North Bank from Essau to the Lamin Creek.

The first phase of the project which has already been completed concentrated on the North Bank Division whilst the second phase currently under implementation covers the Saloum area and Niani and Nianiya. The Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Works, Mr. Talib Bensouda, who is the member of Parliament for the two districts, thanked the West German Government for sponsoring the well-digging programme which would contribute immensely towards alleviating the hardship caused by the shortage of water. Present at the inauguration ceremony were the Commission, MacCarthy Island Division Dr. Bayo, the Chiefs of the two districts, officials of the West German firm executing the project, GITEC and local dignitaries.

CSO: 3400/817

GAMBIA

SECOND AGRHYMET CENTER IN WEST AFRICA INAUGURATED

Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 26 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] THE Minister of Water Resources and the Environment Hon. Omar A Jallow stressed the need to manage our water resources--both surface and underground to offset the effects of the drought.

For this reason, he said the study of the earth sciences is essential to the understanding control and harnessing of the water resources of the Gambia for development.

The Minister was inaugurating on Monday the first Agrhymet Training school in the Gambia at Banjul International Airport.

The School was sponsored by UNSO through WMO Agrohymet Programme, and built at a cost of about 70,000 US dollars, and classes have already started in April.

According to official sources, the construction of the school has become necessary in view of the rising cost of training staff abroad. Initially, the school will conduct training for hydrologists, and meteorologists and offer on-the-job training for weather forecasters.

The first Agrhymet Centre is in Niamey, Niger.

Refresher courses for junior and middle level technicians will also be conducted at the school. Lecturers at the institute are to be drawn from senior staff and United Nation personnel attached to the department.

It is expected that two seminars will be organised by the school annually for members of staff at the professional and sub professional levels. The seminar will be aimed at improving understanding of the atmosphere, and ground and surface water.

The school, which was built at a cost of nearly seventy thousand dollars, was funded by the United Nations Sahelian Office, (UNSO). Our reporter was informed that of this amount, forty six thousand eight hundred dollars was used on construction and twenty three thousand, one hundred dollars was spent on equipment.

CSO: 3400/817

GAMBIA

BRIEFS

FUEL SQUEEZE ENDS--SEVEN and half million litres of fuel was discharged here by the French tanker "Save" which had arrived here from Tenerife in the Canari Islands. The petrol shortage almost brought traffic to a halt, reduced to half the Gambia Public Transport Corporation Bus Services and grounded the transport fleet of the contractorss of the Banjul/Serrekinda highway project, Luis Diaz. [Text] [Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 11 Jun 85 p 1]

DAKAR/BANJUL/BISSAU HIGHWAY--A PROVISIONAL handing over ceremony between the contractors of the Senegambia highway, Sahelian/Enterprise Company (CSE) and the executing agency, - the Senegalo Gambia Secretariat took place last week. The highway is part of the Dakar/Banjul/Bissau r project, funded by the European Economic Commission (EEC). The handing over took the form of a drive along the last completed stretch of the road from Seleti to Diouloulou (31km), and Diouloulou to Karongue a distance of (11km), on the Senegales side. The Secretariat was represented by Mr. Ebou Manneh, Director of Economic and Technical affairs who was accompanied by Mr. J. Gaillard the Acting EEC delegate. According to the Gambia Information News Service last December the first stretch, Mandinabe to Seleti a distance of 15 km was completed and was duly inspected by the Confederal Minister of transport Mr. Robert Sagnia and his Gambia counterpart Mr. Lamin Bora Mboge, Minister of Works and Communications. A formal opening of the Senegambia highway will be decided upon as soon as the two Governments agree on a date, Mr. Manneh said. [Text] [Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 26 Jun 85 p 1]

ID CARDS ISSUED--THE issuing of national Identity Cards which has slowed down because of the recent fuel shortage, is to recommence in mid-July, according to sources from the Department of Immigration. Twelve thousand Gambians have already been issued with the card since the exercise was launched in February, 25th by the President. In highlighting the importance of possessing the ID card, the sources cited the recent case of a young Gambian stow-away who died on a ship sailing to France. He had no passport but the Gambian national ID card found on him helped the French authorities to identify him. The Immigration authorities believe that all adult Gambians aged 18 and above will be issued with the card before the end of the project period. [Text] [Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 26 Jun 85 p 2]

22 August 1985

EX-POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH HIGH TREASON--Banjul, 28 Jul (AFP)--An officer in the former field force police in The Gambia, accused of involvement in a 1981 coup attempt, has been charged with high treason, officials said here. The trial of ex-Corporal Feta Camara is due to take place on 12 August. The officer was arrested last month on his return from Cuba, where he went after the coup attempt. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1734 GMT 28 Jul 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/757

GHANA

BRIEFS

IDA ROAD PROJECT--Ghana is to launch a 40 million dollar transport and road improvement programme with a loan from the International Development Association (IDA), the concessionary lending arm of the World Bank. A statement by the resident mission of the World Bank in Accra said that the project would set aside funds for infrastructure, new equipment, spare parts and fuel. The programme includes the provision of technical assistance to upgrade operations at the Bank for Housing and Construction (BHC) and the improvement of maintenance capabilities of the roads and highways department. According to the statement the country's road networks will be rehabilitated and maintained during a three-year period under the project. Improvements will also be made to the trunk road network to increase agricultural activities and speed up goods transportation. Some 2,900 kilometres of feeder roads and drainage systems will also be improved under a three year pilot programme designed to serve as a model for future road works. The bank added that eleven bridges would be repaired and three more built under the project. [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 8 Jul 85 p 23]

NEW TV TRANSMITTERS--The Chairman of the PNDC (Provisional National Defence Council) Flt-Lt Rawlings, has commissioned three new 50kW transmitters for the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC) in Accra. The project, which was wholly financed by the government, cost 3.2m dollars with the cedi component of 7.8m cedis. Earlier the director-general of the GBC, Fifi Hesse, announced that the next stage of the rehabilitation exercise is to convert one of the television studios into colour at the cost of 1.9m dollars. This project will be completed by February next year, and will also be financed by the government. The television transmitters at Anyangote, Jamasi and Kisi will also undergo modernisation at the cost of 2.9m dollars, to be borne by a Japanese grant. Mr Fifi Hesse said with the new transmitters he is confident that there will be fewer or no breaks in transmission at all. [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 8 Jul 85 p 23]

NEW TIMBER SPECIES INTRODUCED--GHANA will soon introduce three species of timber for making railway sleepers on the world market when studies on prices are completed. This was announced by the Secretary for Lands and Natural Resources, Mr Kwesi Renner, when he met members of the Ghana Timber Association (GTA), Ghana Timber Millers Organisation (GTMO) and the National Railway Sleepers Association (NRSA) at a joint meeting in Kumasi on Monday. Mr Renner said the decision to introduce the three species--Kusia, Kako and Opepe--followed an order received from the United States for five million railway

sleepers last year. He urged members of the NRSA to form co-operatives in the various regions to enable them to acquire their Log Measuring Certificates (LMC) which were being issued by the Timber Division of the Forestry Department. The Secretary appealed to the members to produce the right specification and good quality species to boost the export trade and advised them against illegal felling of trees. Mr S. S. Nayak, acting Managing Director of the Ghana Railway Corporation, said with the good response by the association to help in rehabilitating the railway lines the Corporation had between 86,000 and 90,000 railway sleepers in stock. He said because of lack of funds to purchase more sleepers, the Corporation would stop buying them after July 15, this year, for about three months. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Jul 85 pp 1, 4]

INTENSIFICATION OF MILITIA TRAINING--THE Civil Defence Organisation (CDO) is to intensify militia training for cadres in the country. A release from the National Civil Defence Organisation (NCDO) in Accra yesterday stated that processes are currently going on for the location and control of all existing pockets of militia groups scattered throughout the country. It further stated that the CDO which is the state organ solely responsible for the provision of central direction and training for militia groups in the country had also designed a new training syllabus for both military and civic education. This, the release said, is to enable the militiamen to make objective appraisals of situations and events as insurance for correct action and behaviour. It however explained that the control of militia behaviour through the new comprehensive syllabus is only one of the numerous measures being taken. It also added that "with the introduction of professional personnel from the Military, Police and Civil Service to provide positive leadership, the militia would be an invaluable asset to the nation". The release said the CDO which was established as the focal point for joint action by the civilian population, the Armed Forces and the Police to ensure national integrity and development, also mediates in ethnic conflicts and assists in the provision of the machinery for ensuring satisfactory levels of productivity at all work places. Finally, it said, the CDO in collaboration with other organs of state evolves programmes to encourage rural industries, co-operatives and environmental protection. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Jul 85 pp 1, 5]

DIAMOND AGREEMENT APPROVED--THE government has approved an agreement between the Diamond Marketing Corporation and Scotia Diamond Company Limited of London. An official statement issued in Accra at the weekend said under the agreement, Scotia Limited will supply a fixed quantity of polished diamonds of Ghanaian origin to the Diamond Marketing Corporation every six months. It said the diamonds will be supplied on credit at rebate prices and will either be sold to customers directly or used in the corporation's jewellery project. Payment to Scotia Ltd will be made as and when each stone is sold by the Diamond marketing Corporation. It is estimated that the corporation, under this agreement, will make a profit of ten per cent on direct sale of polished diamonds and 15 per cent when they are sold as part of gold jewellery, the statement added. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Jul 85 p 1]

BRITAIN DONATES RUNWAY LIGHTS--THE British government yesterday presented to the Government of Ghana, 1,700 high intensity lights meant for the runway of

the Kotoka International Airport. The lamps, manufactured by Thorn-EMI Lighting Limited of London and worth about £7,500, would be used to replace all the fused electric lamps at the Kotoka International Airport. The lamps are to ensure the safe landing and take-off of aircraft at the airport. Mr K. F. X. Burns, British High Commissioner in Ghana who presented the items to the government on behalf of his country, said his country is prepared to assist Ghana in all spheres of her development. Wing Commander Osabu-Kle, Director of the Department of Civil Aviation who received the items on behalf of the Ghana government, thanked the British government for the kind gesture. He hoped the cordial relations existing between the British government and Ghana will continue to grow from strength to strength. [Imoru Yakubu] [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Jul 85 p 18]

CSO: 3400/811

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

LOAN FOR TEXTILES--The European Investment Bank granted a loan of six million ECUs (2.98 billion Malagasy francs) to Madagascar on 12 July, intended for the repair of the machinery of Cotona, one of the country's two principal textile factories. France's Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique also announced a loan for the same project for modernising the company. The International Finance Corporation, part of the World Bank, is also expected to contribute. This new loan brings the total amount provided by the EIB since 1981 to 21.3 million ECUs. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 20 Jul 85 p 7]

UPGRADING CONTRACT--Italy's Gambogi Costruzioni has been awarded a contract to upgrade 52 km of Route National (RN) 7 south of Antananarivo between Ankara-mena and Ihosy. Cost is estimated at US43,5-million, which is covered by a European Development Fund grant. A contractor has also been chosen to upgrade the 200-km Pangalanes canal on the east coast. The African Development Bank (AfBD) and African Development Fund are providing \$11,6-million and \$19,3-million respectively for the project which will help speed up the flow of agricultural exports. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 20 Jun 85 p 31]

CSO: 3400/799

MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN TRADE GROUP--A trade delegation of Egyptian businessmen sit to Mauritius this week. Its members were particularly interested in sugar, tea and medicals, and also sought information on the advantages of operating in the economic processing zone. There is talk of a joint commission meeting before the end of this year. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Jul 85 p 6]

SQUABBLE OVER WACL--The presence of Mauritian vice-premier Sir Gaetan Duval in Reunion on 28 June, while a meeting of the World Anti-Communist League was taking place there (see I.O.N. No 189), is the cause of the accusations made against him by Paul Berenger, leader of the MMM opposition party in Mauritius. Last week Mr Berenger asserted that certain activities by the Mauritian Government threatened to bring about the rupture of the Indian Ocean Commission. He said that among the WACL's declared aims was the overthrow of the governments of Madagascar and the Seychelles, the two other members of the commission. Sir Gaetan denied attending the WACL meeting, saying he had visited Reunion for talks with businessmen wishing to invest in Mauritius. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 20 Jul 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/759

MOZAMBIQUE

CAHORA BASSA: POLITICAL PRICE OF SHUT-DOWN TOO HIGH

Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese 22 Jun 85 p 13

[Text] The closing of Cahora-Bassa, while financially a sound move for Portugal, would carry very high political costs, and it is not part of the government's immediate plans. This is the essence of the opinions polled by SEMANARIO this week, in the wake of an article published to the contrary. It is certain that the production of electric power, affected by the insurgents of RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance], is practically nonexistent, and the costs--namely to Portugal--are "dreadful."

According to rumors circulating this week, Portugal is disposed to close the Cahora-Bassa dam, a proposition which is supposedly under study by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Meanwhile, neither the Ministry nor the Hydro-electric administration of Cahora-Bassa (HCB) confirmed such a possibility: "Portugal maintains its position with regard to the question of Cahora-Bassa, for the moment," was the official response we obtained from Necessidades [the Foreign Ministry]. The administration of the HCB, for its part, considers the news article referred to as "false."

Another Portuguese source, connected to cooperative efforts with Africa, told us that such a proposition would be rejected at this time. "If, in the short term, the suspension of maintenance jobs, or the simple closing of the dam, would have positive financial implications, in the long run this would be very costly politically." The same source confirmed, however, that the present situations is causing "dreadful costs" in financial terms.

According to the agreements signed immediately after the independence of Mozambique, Portugal is considered to be the guarantor of the commitments with regard to the construction and functioning of the largest dam in Africa. As a result, the succession of interruptions in power transmission to South Africa caused by RENAMO (the anti-FRELIMO insurgents), which have reduced such transmission to practically a zero level, have to be covered by the Portuguese government.

Three Weeks a Year

The truth is that Cahora-Basss has been able to produce energy for only three weeks a year, on average. This estimate was denied by the HCB administration (a Mozambican entity with Portuguese participation), although they confirmed that, in 1984 and 1985 Cahora-Bassa functioned "very little." "There have

been constant interruptions in the power lines, but the hydroelectric center has always functioned. There is an entire complex of equipment which cannot be shut down, and the center has to have all of its units working, even if it is not producing power. In any case," the source pointed out, "There are other lines in function for Tete, Quelimane, and Nampula."

The power lines in Tete, which carry Cahora-Bassa power to the Transvaal, are the longest in the world: 1,400 km, 900 of which are in Mozambican territory. About 450 km are in the territory where the RENAMO insurgents operate. Each time that a high tension tower is toppled, close to two weeks is required to restore it to function, since the army first has to launch a cleanup operation to guarantee the security of the repair teams.

50 Million Contos

The security problem of Cahora-Bassa has long been debated, and there are those who see in the release of the news article the Mozambican desire to have Portugal and South Africa actively participate in the security measures, namely by sending troops. There is no evidence to confirm this, but there is no doubt that this desire exists. Andre Goncalves Pereira, past Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, doesn't think it is possible on the part of Portugal, and classifies the idea as "an absurdity: we would be sending Portuguese troops into the heart of a civil war."

Goncalves Pereira also regards the closing of the dam as not being viable. Especially since a clause in the contract increases the payment of assumed liabilities, on the order of 50 million contos, which Portugal would have to pay as the sole guarantor. And, especially since good relations must be maintained with the countries which are the principal investors (for example, France and West Germany.)

In Mozambique, meanwhile, an attempt is under way to re-establish the distribution capacity to deliver energy to the principal cities, namely, Maputo, dependent upon South Africa. The continual line cuts from Cahora-Bassa have affected the distribution of electricity to the Mozambican capital, and the authorities are seeking alternative systems. At the height of the battle against the Portuguese troops, the slogan of FRELIMO was, "Destroy Cahora-Bassa before Cahora-Bassa destroys us." The giant structure erected by the Portuguese in the high Zambese continues, for the most varied of reasons, to give rise to contradictory effects.

12857
CSO: 3542/207

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

MERCENARY CAPTURED--MAPUTO--Mozambican President Samora Machel has said that security forces have captured several mercenaries operating with rebels inside the country. Mr Machel speaking in Maputo on Monday night gave no other details saying the matter was sensitive and of a security nature. Ten days ago, the State-run Radio Maputo reported that mercenaries could be aiding Right-wing Mozambique National Resistance insurgents, who have been fighting Mr Machel's Marxist government for the past 10 years. The radio quoted witnesses of a rebel attack who said they had seen a White man in uniform giving orders to the insurgents in fluent Portuguese. Mr Machel also welcomed the French co-operation Minister, Mr Christian Nucci, and praised France's decision to halt further investment in South Africa adding all freedom-loving nations should back the action by Paris. Mr Nucci, who was here to review the countries' bilateral ties, left for Angola yesterday. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Jul 85 p 9]

BATTLES FOR WATER STATION--Mozambican National Resistance rebels tried at least twice during June to capture the Maputo water treatment plant on the Umbeluzi river some 30 kilometres south of the capital. The first attack was reported to have taken place on June 8 and been rebelled by government forces. The second was on June 30, when fighting lasted several days and the government had to send reinforcements. About 70 rebels were said to have been involved. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Jul 85 p 3]

FRENCH FUNDS--France has granted Mozambique a loan of 5.1 million dollars for its plant oil industry. The Portuguese news agency Noticias de Portugal reported that the money was destined for two state-owned companies, Boror da Zambezia and Saboeira de Inhambane. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Jul 85 p 7]

AIRLIFT FOR DROUGHT VICTIMS--An Antonov military transport and a Boeing 737 of the state airline LAM have been pressed into service flying emergency food, consumer goods and medical supplies to people in Mozambique's drought-affected provinces of Inhambane, Manica, Sofala and Tete. The director of the government department for dealing with natural disasters, Amos MAHANJANE, said it was impossible to transport the supplies by road because of rebel activity. The United Nations Development Programme has donated almost half a million dollars for the special airlift. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Jul 85 p 5]

SENEGAL

GENERAL MEETINGS OF TRADE UNION MOVEMENT URGED

AB302200 Paris AFP in French 1425 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Dakar, 30 Jul (AFP)--One of the two groups of affiliated trade unions of Senegal, the Free Workers Union of Senegal (UTLS, an independent body) made a call in Dakar on Sunday at the end of its congress, for the holding of "general meetings of the Senegalese trade union movement," it was indicated in a communique given to the press.

From this viewpoint, the congress of the UTLS (which has split up twice since its creation in 1976) decided to disaffiliate itself from the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU, an international organization of trade unions affiliated with communist parties). According to the communique, the UTLS is, in fact, of the view that "The general desire expressed by the congressmen presupposes the total freedom of future partners." The trade union does not envisage itself affiliating with any other group of trade unions at the international level and intends to maintain its relations of solidarity with the WFTU, one of its leaders stated.

During the congress, Mr Mamadou Fall, a former parliamentarian of the opposition (1978-83) and founder of the UTLS, known to be "puritanic," was reelected unanimously national president of the union.

The Senegalese Trade Union Movement is dominated by the National Confederation of Senegalese Workers (SNTS), which is affiliated with the ruling Socialist Party, and is represented in the National Assembly and government. Apart from the SNTS, (which has 120,000 members) and the UTLS (which has 20,000 members) there are a dozen autonomous trade union organizations in Senegal which claim to be independent from all political parties.

CSO: 3400/757

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT IN EXILE--A Seychelles "government in exile" has been formed in London by David Joubert, a minister under President James Mancham who was overthrown by the current head of state France Albert Rene in 1977. Mr Joubert's policy is, briefly, support for democracy and free enterprise. Although at the moment the Seychelles expatriate community seems to be ignoring him somewhat, he appears to enjoy international support. He was invited last March to take part in a conference on totalitarianism and communism entitled "Beyond 1984," attended by former United States ambassador at the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick. United States President Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher voiced support for it. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 20 Jul 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/759

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

BARDHERE DAM--Somalia's Juba Valley Development minister, Ahmed Habib Ahmed, has told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that at a meeting of investors in Mogadishu on 12 June pledges were obtained of funds totalling 70 percent of the amount needed to build the Bardhere dam and generating plant, and that all alternative solutions had been permanently abandoned. (The United States, which was hostile to the project, had been trying to pressurise other countries into having no part in the project--see I.O.N. No 131). The cost of the two schemes is put at 306 million dollars out of a total for the whole Juba Valley development of 630 million. Finance will come from the Arab, Saudi and Kuwaiti funds, the European Economic Community, Italy, West Germany, and France. According to the minister, tenders will be invited at the beginning of 1986. As the Juba is the only river in the country to contain water all the year round, even during periods of drought, the construction of the dam should enable Somalia to improve food production and also output of electricity, even to the extent of exporting it. The balance of payments will also be helped by the reduction of oil imports needed by thermal power stations. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Jul 85 p 5]

USSR TO REPAIR MIG'S--Eight MIG-21's with mechanical problems are being sent to South Africa for repairs on board a South African-registered ship anchored in Kismayu port. The Soviet aircraft are reportedly going to be replaced with other aircraft after repairs in South Africa. It is known that the Siad Barre clique is in an unholy political and military alliance with the Pretoria regime, and it is said that South African military personnel are in Baidoa, Somalia. These military experts, including Colonel (Harry Wells Grass) and Col (Tony), are headed by Col (Arthur Wells). A woman pilot by the name of Miss (Assie) pilots a private plane belonging to Jama Guled Bulug, the man through whom Pretoria and Mogadishu communicate and who is resident in Nairobi. This man has replaced the former representative of the two sides [words indistinct] an Englishman resident in Nairobi. [Text] [(Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 30 Jul 85]

CSO: 3400/757

SOUTH AFRICA

UK PASSPORT RUSH MAY BE DUE TO UNREST

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Jul 85 p 5

[Text]

CONTINUING unrest appears to have boosted the number of South Africans applying for British passports in recent months.

A spokesman for the British Consulate in Cape Town said yesterday that "large numbers" of people entitled to apply for British passports had done so since the beginning of the year.

He described the heightened interest in British passports as "not totally unrelated to the unrest situation".

However, it was still too early to assess what effects the imposition of a state of emergency would have, he said.

"Always during times of unrest or less settled conditions people who already have British passports have a tendency to ensure that they are kept up to date rather than wait to renew them only when they plan to go on holiday."

A spokesman for the British Consulate in Johannesburg declined to disclose details about passport applications other than to say that they had been "brisk at all times".

CSO: 3400/795

JPRS-SSA-85-075
22 August 1985

DETERIORATING RELATIONS WITH VARIOUS NATIONS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Jul 85 p 8

[Article by Ken Owen]

[Text]

FOREIGN Minister Pik Botha says relations with Holland are so bad they couldn't get worse. Relations with other countries, however, still offer scope for deterioration.

To start at the top: although the United States has put us on a list of countries to be watched by the FBI in case we nick the nuclear secrets or the cutlery, things can get worse.

Indeed, they will get worse. Eight years ago I left the United States convinced that it was a waste of time to try to foster understanding between two countries so self-centred that neither could perceive the other except in a mirror of itself.

Relations with the United States were best when neither side knew anything factual about the other. At the end of the war President Truman, anxious to secure supplies of South African uranium, broke a long-standing rule of protocol to permit Jannie Smuts to spend a night at the White House even though he was a mere prime minister, not head of state. It worked; they got the uranium.

In 1957 a group of American experts, having suddenly discovered Africa, met to discuss ways of improving relations with us, and since then everything has got worse. Now hardly a day passes without some or other American proposing to improve us, and relations are plummeting.

Ammunition

As Dr Chester Crocker pointed out to a group of American businessmen only a week or so ago, United States investments in South Africa are worth only \$2.4bn (nearly R5 000m) which is less than the annual budget of Chris Heunis's department of constitutional tinkering. There's not much to keep the Yanks here, and one American firm after another is quietly finding "non-political" reasons to pack up and go home.

Whenever they hesitate, we can rely on the South African Police to help them on their way by using hard ammunition to disperse a crowd, rather than birdshot or rubber bullets, as they did at Langa. Or the army will come to the rescue by having somebody found innocently loitering near valuable American property, say in Cabinda, with a lot of explosives in his hands.

Ambassador Herman Nickel may come back, or he may not; it doesn't make any fundamental difference. So long as South Africa is ruled by a white minority, relations will deteriorate, and when we are ruled by a black majority, the Americans will treat us like any other African country — take the oil if we have it and send us food parcels in the drought.

Relations with New Zealand have deteriorated almost to the point of perfection, marred only by the slender hope of more rugby tours. Once we have overcome that obstacle, we shall have no reason whatsoever to quarrel. Both countries are tourist paradises, so there's no reason to visit; our trade is minuscule and irrelevant; we don't have diplomatic missions to violate at either end; and we are divided by a common language.

Once we have given up the silly idea that rugby is more important than international friendship, tranquillity will reign between us.

New Zealand offers a pattern for our relations with Australia. The only remaining reasons to quarrel are, in order of importance: sporting tours, the SAA flights to and from and the growing South African investment in Australian supermarkets and chain stores.

If we could eliminate these three irritants we could close down the Australian embassy and be friends, especially as it would make both emigration and chain store investments that much harder for funky white South Africans. I'm sure our old friend Bob Menzies would have understood.

Persuasion

In Britain, things have been deteriorating splendidly ever since that bossy Margaret Thatcher took a violent dislike to our Pik Botha's earnest style of persuasion at their first meeting. For a while it looked as though President Botha's long-ing to be a statesman might complicate the process, but the Foreign Minister found Britain's weakest point: the courts.

By breaking a solemn promise to produce our Armscor agents (if it is fair, considering the implications of the word, to call them agents) for the Coventry trial, we not only angered the Brits but we got our revenge at last for the rape of the Sand River Convention. Eye for an eye, perfidious betrayal for perfidious betray, it's a wonderful way to achieve deterioration.

Not that deterioration with Britain is a simple matter. Unlike the Americans, the British have real money invested in South Africa. Besides, we have sentimental interests in common, like Zola Budd, and romantic memories of what we call the *Engelse Oorlog* and they call the Boer War, and lots of painful experiences in fighting with the Zulus (We used to have, too, a shared devotion to a thing called The Strategic Importance of the Cape Route, but it got mislaid when we shut down our navy).

Cunning

We have, however, managed cleverly to put Britain into a tight corner by raids into Cabinda and Gaborone which were precisely calculated to fan the boycott movement in the United States. This is an example of really cunning deterioration in practice, as will become evident when the Security Council next tries to impose mandatory sanctions.

The United States, which has hitherto shared with Britain the unpleasant task of vetoing such resolutions, will find it impossible to veto measures already approved by its own legislature and signed into law by its President.

Britain will stand alone, as in 1939, to defend us, and the Queen will not be amused.

That leaves Africa as the only place where deterioration has seriously failed. Believers in deterioration, especially foreign correspondents, keep saying hopefully that the Nkomati Accord has failed but Mozambique's Marxist leader Samora Machel obviously still thinks it's the best thing after obsolete MiGs and T-34 tanks.

But when you stop to think, Mozambique actually represents a triumph of long-term planning in deterioration. When Machel's government finally decides to abandon Maputo to Renamo and to go back to the bush, we shall have our very own Marxist war of liberation to back.

22 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

FRANCE RECALL OF AMBASSADOR, ECONOMIC SANCTIONS CONDEMNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jul 85 p 6

[Text]

THE French Government is acting like a bunch of crazy idiots.

Yes, there is a state of emergency in South Africa.

Yes, the situation is serious.

No, there is not a civil war, though Black radicals are trying their utmost to create the impression there is one.

No, the Government is not using its emergency powers to kill Black opponents or spirit them away, without trace, to some Devil's Island type of penal colony.

What is happening is that because the unrest in the townships has been continuing for months, because the radicals are trying to make the townships ungovernable by attacking the "symbols" of authority and of the "system" — the Black policemen, the Black local councillors and others — and because Blacks in the process have been carrying out the most horrible attacks on other Blacks, like the burning alive of a young woman because she was allegedly a police informer, the Government has had no option but to declare a state of emergency.

For if it had not done so, more and more townships would have been reduced to near-anarchy.

Against this background, the Government's act in declaring a state of emergency does not warrant the terrible outcry abroad against this country, does not justify the recall of the French ambassador, is no reason for banning new investments, and certainly does not excuse the French action of trying to get other countries to punish South Africa or the Security Council to impose sanctions.

Strangely enough, France only this year declared a state of emergency in its South Pacific territory of New Caledonia, after clashes between White settlers and indigenous Kanaks seeking independence.

Zimbabwe, the darling of the West though it has a Prime Minister who is determined to turn his country into a one-party Marxist State, and who makes no bones about it, has just extended for another six months the 20-year state of emergency first imposed by Mr Ian Smith during the bush war.

It is utter hypocrisy, then, to single South Africa out for punishment because it has declared a state of emergency.

And though the French Government may feel righteous about spearheading the drive against South Africa, it has apparently not calculated the harm it will do to relations between the two countries, and the lasting bitterness towards France that South Africans will feel, unfortunately, since France may be ruled by the Socialist-Communist coalition, but many Frenchmen will not agree with or condone their Government's actions.

Why the French Government, in a rush of blood to its head, should decide now to impose sanctions, when the very anti-South African, former Foreign Minister, Mr Claude Cheysson, said in 1984 that economic sanctions against South Africa would be "pointless and ineffective," only the French can say.

Why the French Prime Minister, Mr Fabius, threatened in May that France would stop all investment in South Africa if within 18 months or two years real efforts were not

made to dismantle apartheid, and now slaps on an immediate ban on new investment, only the French can say.
For nothing the French are doing makes sense. Nevertheless, though we think the French Government is crazy, we do not underestimate the seriousness of the situation. There is talk of other countries being pressured into following France's lead.
We do not know whether the United States will be prepared to veto economic sanctions against South Africa in the Security Council. But we cannot see Pretoria buckling under sanctions. We cannot see it ending the state of emergency on the say-so of France or any other country: the emergency will be ended once township violence is over, and hopefully it will not be long before peace in the townships is restored.
Meanwhile, all the French and the others are doing is make it harder to find peaceful solutions.

CSO: 3400/769

22 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

THANKLESS TASK OF NATION'S LIBERALS EXAMINED

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 13 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Stanley Uys]

[Text]

Watching Mrs Helen Suzman being interviewed on British television, I was struck by what a thankless task it is being a white liberal in South Africa.

Caught between the two power blocs of Afrikanerdom and black nationalism, one is made to appear almost irrelevant—what the British would call a “wet.”

Compared with Afrikanerdom and black nationalism, both of which have macho positions, liberalism lacks political glamour. Because it is essentially a reconciler, it has little thrust or force. It seems forever to be standing on the sidelines, urging two mighty adversaries to shake and be friends, and the thought seems pious.

Yet if liberalism does not succeed, at least in some degree, the settlement of the conflict in South Africa ultimately can only be destructive. It is the only doctrine which can produce reconciliation.

I am using the term liberalism in a wide sense here. The stark contrast which once existed between the old Liberal Party and the government, and later between the PFP and the government, is blurring. A consensus of a kind is developing between the verligtes, operating from their position within the Afrikaner power base, and the PFP, who are the modern-day liberals.

The consensus is over immediate aims: the deracialising of South Africa. The differences between the verligtes and the PFP are no longer differences of principle, but of degree. Most verligtes know, if they are prepared to think that far ahead, where apartheid reform will lead them.

The advantage the verligtes enjoy though is that because they operate from within the Afrikaner power base (unlike the oorbeligtes who are outside this power base), they are seen to be en-

gaged in the *real politik* of South Africa, whereas the liberals' public image is of being outside it.

Mrs Suzman handled herself extremely well in the interview. It is remarkable how her 32 years in parliamentary politics have left her unscarred, or not visibly scarred. She was calm, composed and reasonable. Most South African politicians, after 32 years at the game, end up with mad eyes, but there is a serenity in Mrs Suzman's eyes that is appealing.

A possible explanation for this inner serenity is that Mrs Suzman has kept herself out of the wheeler-dealing of parliamentary politics and has made civil liberties the overriding crusade in her life. This has given her a kind of political purity which has remained intact throughout the decades of tangling with some unpleasant opponents.

Also, Mrs Suzman is no longer the solitary white liberal she was between 1961 and 1974: now there are 27 elected Progs, supported by 20 per cent of the white electorate.

Among the unpleasant opponents Mrs Suzman has tangled with has been President Botha himself. One recalls his uncontrolled (verbal) attack on her in the chamber when Dr Verwoerd was assassinated. Yet Mrs Suzman was able in the television interview to sit back and, almost with detachment, accept that President Botha's apartheid reforms cannot be dismissed as minimal.

Mrs Suzman has-tened to add that she did not think President Botha was a frustrated liberal seizing his chance now to make changes he had always wanted to make; but to be able to accept, as she did, without rancour or bitterness, that Botha's changes cannot be dismissed as cosmetic, says something for the spirit of liberalism.

Although liberalism has become a swear-word in South Africa — at both ends of the

political spectrum — its essence will be essential to bring about a lasting reconciliation.

The basic question put to Mrs Suzman was — how do you end apartheid without plunging South Africa into black majority rule? Her reply was that PFP policy offered the way out: universal suffrage within a federal system (of non-racial group representation), protection of minorities, a Bill of Rights — but all arrived at by agreement at a national convention.

Mandela should be released without attaching the "ridiculous" condition that he should promise to refrain from violence (if he broke the law he would simply find himself behind bars again) and the ANC should be legalised.

After all, Mrs Suzman said the ANC had turned to violence only after 12 years of fruitless peaceful campaigning.

While on the subject of the ANC, perhaps some clarification is needed about what it decided at its conference in Kabwe, Zambia, last month on the question of "soft" (civilian) targets. Its mili-

tary wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, was instructed apparently to continue attacking "soft" targets like policemen and soldiers, but to extend the target area to include both white and black bureaucrats.

Umkhonto's mandate now, as far as I can ascertain, is that direct attacks on innocent civilians — bombs in supermarkets, and so on — are still not permitted, but that Umkhonto need not concern itself unduly if innocent civilians are caught in the crossfire when it attacks policemen, soldiers, bureaucrats or installations.

But to return to Mrs Suzman's role in South African politics: if she has largely escaped the process of wheeler-dealing in parliament, others are not so lucky. This is what white opposition politics have always been about, and are particularly so today.

If you are a leader of a party with 27 MPs, as Dr Van Zyl Slabbert is, you have no independent macho position like P. W. Botha or Oliver Tambo. Whereas they are at the polarities, you are in the middle, in more senses than one. At

best you become a kind of midwife of change, and the contortions you have to go through are not particularly ennobling. But somebody has to do it, because it is the most essential political service that is being performed in South Africa today.

I cannot think of anyone who can perform this service better than Dr Slabbert, but it is not going to be easy. The cry now is for consensus politics, and indeed, as I have noted, a consensus is developing over some major immediate aims.

But if this consensus is to lead to a Rhodesian-type situation in which whites are seen by blacks to be going into siege against them, the outcome will be utterly disastrous for the country.

It is absolutely essential, therefore, for white liberalism, as represented by the PFP, to retain its identity and credibility. This is what Mrs Suzman has retained, and it is of incalculable importance both to white-black relations in South Africa and to the credibility of white liberalism in the international community.

SOUTH AFRICA

PERCY QOBOZA'S LETTER TO BOTHA REQUESTING MANDELA'S RELEASE

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 14 Jul 85 p 4

[Text]

His Excellency,

Sir

I am writing to you as one
South African to another.

I am desperately concerned about the endemic violence that is tearing the soul of this nation apart. I am sure it is a concern that you share with me and all South Africans who have a commitment to peace and unity among the people of our land.

Your utterances and actions in the past few years have clearly suggested that you have come to accept what we have always maintained - namely, that the scourge of our country emanates from a political system that is both immoral and in conflict with peace and stability, not only within the perimeters of our land, but also in the whole Southern African region.

It seems to me, sir, that one of the major challenges facing you, me and all of our fellowmen is to give our country hope. Hope, because we are sensitive to the senseless violence that is becoming the second nature of our daily life.

A horrific spectre indeed. Hope that we are men and women who have been endowed with a human spirit that engulfs courage and compassion that can blend into a permutation that will realise the long-cherished dream of peace, goodwill and love for all men.

If you agree with me that compassion is a critical element in the make-up of God's children, and if you share with me the perception that courage in justice constitutes a vision that has made mankind rise to majestic heights, then

you owe South Africa a special birthday present this week. That present - the unconditional release of the leader of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela, on his 67th birthday, July 18th.

Sir, I was encouraged by the recently published findings of the Human Sciences Research Council which categorically indicated that, even in your own constituency, there is a will for a new South Africa.

Your people, like my people, desire change based on the universal acceptance of democratic practises. It would be a sad day for all of us if it appeared that your own electorate was far ahead of its leadership in thinking of alternatives.

It has always been my contention, and it is still a commitment, that there are alternatives to violence. I believe, with the help of men like Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo, your government has the ability to intensify, not the conflict, but the search for peace.

The violence we experience today is not, and I repeat not, indicative of blacks leaning towards violence. It is a reaction to the deep scars and wounds that have been inflicted upon us by a system that refuses to acknowledge our God-given dignity and worth.

It denies us the chance of being South Africans - a human right that does not come from the generosity of governments, but comes directly from our Creator. Your Creator, in whose presence you and I must tremble.

You must, sir, readily appreciate the motivations that led Nelson Mandela to sacrifice what was a promising and buoyant legal career, for getting himself married to the struggle of his people.

Belonging to the tribe, as you do, who have the distinction of being the first freedom fighters against British imperialism in Africa, Mr Mandela possesses that same spirit that makes all men want to be free.

4 As Moses, in the midst of Egyptian oppression called out to Pharaoh: "Let My People Go", that message stuck in the heart of Nelson Mandela and he spent and ultimately sacrificed his own life and that of his family to send the same message to your people: Let My People Go.

I am humbled by the stature and reverence my people have for Nelson Mandela.

They adore the very ground he has trampled. Our children, who were not even born when he went to jail 21 years ago, speak with burning passion about his leadership and standing in the history of black politics.

I myself was there in that courtroom, still "wet behind my ears", when he stood there delivering his speech from the dock. I am haunted by the man's sincerity, and terrified by his honesty and passion for freedom. I will never, as long as the ties of memory still hang in there, forget his closing statement after his eloquent appeal to the court: "Having said all of this, I am prepared to die."

I am, sir, terrorised that his family have borne the cruel revenge of this nation on this man.

His children, whom he left as babes, have blossomed into adults, bearing with them the scars of a nation that has been so cold and lacking in human compassion.

I am certain, sir, that as you look at your wife and your children on this Sunday morning, and reflect for one moment on what they would have felt if the British subjected them to the same fate, you would have felt deeply hurt.

As would your community.

Contrary to popular belief, my people have emotions, they have warm blood flowing through their veins.

- They feel pain.
- They yearn for happiness.
- They pray for peace.
- They implore God's mercy to permeate through

the lengths and breadth of this nation.

- They are rightly proud that they have been created in His image and bear with them the indelible stamp of being His children.

- They harbour in their

hearts the knowledge that He, and only He, will prevail at the end.

- And they also know they will overcome. It is an ideal and dream that no amount of subjugation, subtle or glaring, can be extinguished by any human force.

You have in your power, sir, the ability to allow the cycle of violence to continue to become a national scourge – or the power to reverse history, and thereby breathe life into this nation again.

The spiritual decadence that is whittling away our confidence must be turned around. When white mothers are reduced to spending their time at shooting ranges and seeing black targets being the recipients of their blazing guns, then we have reached the all-time low in human relationships in this country.

With these humble sentiments, sir, I sincerely hope you will consider giving South Africa that massive birthday present on Thursday morning.

It will not only be a birthday present for my people. It will also be a birthday present for your government and all your people. It may well become the most devastating instrument of national unity – and that, more than anything else, is what our country needs to counter the spiralling wave of violence.

Above all, it would represent a demonstration of hope.

In conclusion, sir, I hope you will join me and all our people in wishing Mr Mandela a happy birthday and many more to come. May he live to see the floods of freedom flowing like a raging river through the hearts and minds of the people of this country, black and white, together, united in a spirit of brotherhood.

He lived for it. He sacrificed for it. God will never allow him to be let down. And you, sir, may be the instrument through which His mercy works.

Yours sincerely, Percy Qoboza.

CSO: 3400/769

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA'S PERSONAL POWER SEEN TO INCREASE

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 19 Jun 85 p 5

[Article: "Even More Personal Power for P.W. Botha"]

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, continues to concentrate more and more power around his own person.

This is shown by the appointment of Mr Eli Louw as the new minister for administration and economic advisory services in the Office of the State President. Mr Louw will play a "supportive" role in the Office of the State President. In Pretoria Mr Louw's office will apparently be near that of Mr Botha, while in Cape Town he will be given an office in Tuynhuys (the state president's office).

The appointment of a full-fledged cabinet member within the Office of the State President is a further extension of the power of that institution and follows a pattern established after Mr Botha became prime minister in 1978. Mr Botha turned the then Office of the Prime Minister into a full-fledged government department and appointed a number of loyal technocrats there. The best-known is the present secretary-general of the office, Dr Jannie Roux.

What is most significant is that the Civil Service (Administration Commission) will be relocated under Mr Louw, thus coming under the direct control of the state president. It may be presumed that this step was taken to exercise greater control over senior promotions in the Civil Service and to ensure that only loyal supporters of Mr Botha are appointed to key positions. It has indeed long been feared in government ranks that senior officials are "sabotaging" government policy. As long ago as 1983 two cabinet members, Messrs Chris Heunis and F.W. de Klerk, warned about this. It is an open secret that many government officials are supporters of the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party] and CP [Conservative Party], and the transfer of the Administration Commission to the Office of the State President will ensure that government policy can be carried out without hindrance.

The further enlargement of the Office of the State President and the associated concentration of power around Mr P.W. Botha is the continuation of a tendency that has long been a prominent characteristic of Mr Botha's rule. This phenomenon first came to public attention with the powerful role played behind the scenes by the State Security Council. According to informed sources the State Security Council has a considerable influence over a wide range of policy decisions that frequently have nothing to do with state security. Mr Botha himself is chairman of the State Security Council. Other members include the minister of defense, Gen Magnus Malan, the retiring commander of the Army, Gen Constand Viljoen, the Minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, the commissioner of police, Gen Johan Coetzee, and the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

Another way in which Mr P.W. Botha increases his personal power is by the appointment of technocrats in the cabinet. This method once again came into the limelight when the administrator-general of South West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, was appointed to the cabinet. Dr Van Niekerk has no political experience apart from the short periods in which he served on the President's Council and thereafter as administrator-general. Other appointments in this category were those of Gen Malan as minister of defense and of Dr Gerrit Viljoen (originally as minister of national education).

By appointments such as those of Drs Van Niekerk and Viljoen and Gen Malan, Mr Botha ensures that he is surrounded by people who are personally loyal to him. Some of them have a very limited grasp of broad political issues and are merely specialists in their various fields.

12906

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22 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

RELATIONS BETWEEN PRESIDENT BOTHA, BUTHELEZI EXAMINED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Jul 85 p 23

[Article by John Bhengu, KwaZulu Bureau of Communications]

[Text]

THERE is again confrontation between Pretoria and KwaZulu, this time over the principle of one-man-one-vote in a unitary state.

This latest confrontation between President Botha and Chief Minister Buthelezi has come about just when tension between them appeared to be easing.

There is no doubt that if the two leaders came together we might have one South Africa with one people, where both blacks and whites would be prepared to lay down their lives in defence of their country.

President Botha's "State of the Nation" address to Parliament recently, in which he ruled out a unitary state and referred to KwaZulu as a Zulu nation endorsing the principle of independence is astounding because he still thinks of a so-called "independent" KwaZulu.

In Parliament, the State President also talked about Natal as a cut-and-dried issue within the four corners of apartheid, and in a televised interview he said he would not accept a unitary state, even if it was a federal union.

In the interview he told the entire world that white South Africans would not share power with blacks in a sovereign parliament.

Assistance

According to a newspaper report, President Botha also referred to the times when they (KwaZulu) needed assistance.

The present form of KwaZulu is not Chief Buthelezi's creation but a National Party creation.

If Pretoria does not see its way clear to helping KwaZulu because of political differences with Chief Buthelezi, then President Botha would be endorsing Chief Buthelezi's view that, if the South African Government is not prepared to move away from apartheid policies, he would consider "closing down the KwaZulu government temporarily".

Chief Buthelezi, who leads the Zulus and more than a million card-carrying members of Inkatha, is a human being leading human beings who might one day force him to abandon the "slowly, slowly catchee monkee" approach.

When that happens, I fear the political consequences for our country.

Inkatha's strategy of negotiation might be reviewed and, who knows, it might be shelved if it bears no fruit.

Despair

Chief Buthelezi's warning to "close down the KwaZulu government" temporarily is indicative of an element of despair — not only in him, but also in many other Inkatha members.

The divergence of opinion between the two leaders could, perhaps, be viewed against the background of their different natures.

President Botha is an Afrikaner Nationalist who still adheres to the supremacy of the white race and regards it as appointed by God to rule South Africa.

On the other hand, Chief Buthelezi is an African leader who lives in a destitute African community which looks to him for liberation.

He graduated in the ANC politics of 1912, in which the Ubuntu-Botho ideal was the cornerstone of the struggle for liberation.

He leads oppressed people who want power in an African society characterised by sharp political divisions and jealousies.

What further compounds the problem between the two leaders is that each time President Botha thwarts Chief Buthelezi's

political efforts, other African political organisations, so-called radical forces, are pleased because they argue that Chief Buthelezi's strategy of operating from within is sell-out politics.

Moreover, Pretoria has never publicly refuted the blatant lie that Chief Buthelezi's leadership was created by Pretoria.

There is a school of thought which argues that the State President has slowed the pace of reform because he fears the loss of support from his voters.

Intent

But the President must decide what should come first — South Africa's future or his votes.

Mr Botha is indeed very powerful — and he has the guts to introduce fundamental reforms in this country.

But what happened to his "adapt or die" warning to white South Africa when he assumed office?

Of course, the State President felt bitter about the decision by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly to postpone his visit to KwaZulu.

But KwaZulu was forced to act.

When all is said and done, if these two leaders cannot find each other on a common and acceptable plane there are no prospects for a peaceful settlement in South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi is probably the last seasoned and

realistic black leader who has explored all the avenues for peaceful solutions in our country and, given his political strength, he is the only one who could lead a viable revolution.

But no one wants such a situation because neither the victor nor the loser would gain anything but ashes.

The politics of negotiation between blacks and whites in South Africa will not begin until the Government commits itself publicly to a declaration of intent which blacks are prepared to co-sign with the State President.

Under the new political dispensation, blacks are dependent on political hand-outs by the National Party, the arbiter of what shall be done to recognise fundamental black rights.

Surprise

The new constitution is not an act of faith in Africans as responsible citizens of this country.

Nobody knew what the new constitution held in store for us.

Nobody quite knows what the second-tier government will be like.

Neither black nor white knows where the State President is taking us.

It is the politics of surprise by instalments.

Chief Buthelezi expressed his despondency and pessimism at the Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg recently when

he said this country was at the crossroads of crisis in which a stark choice between two opposite destinies is being thrust upon us.

"... the prospects of non-violent change are greatly diminished and, in fact, may well be non-existent."

The State President has succeeded in breaking out of the Verwoerdian strait-jacket which for so long dominated white politics, but white politics, as led by the National Party, although it recognises the need for social, political and economic reform in this country, lacks the will and ability to take real steps forward.

Threat

President Botha's threat to withhold assistance from KwaZulu is a threat to people who are already suffering from starvation.

His reformist image will be harmed by his threat — particularly for so flimsy a reason as a request that he postpone his visit to that country.

Many people of goodwill who have been endeavouring to persuade Chief Buthelezi to participate in the revamped Cabinet Committee, or forum, will appreciate the extent to which Mr Botha's statement — that the idea of one South Africa should be forgotten — justifies the Chief Minister's decision not to participate.

There is nothing for Chief Buthelezi to talk to President Botha about.

SOUTH AFRICA

FOSATU PRESIDENT DISCUSSES FEDERATION'S STANCE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Jul 85 p 8

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

FOR Mr Chris Dlamini the Federation of South African Trade Unions has become a way of life.

Much of his time is spent either addressing mass meetings as Fosatu president, talking to representatives of international trade unions or chairing the federation's highest decision-making body — the central committee.

"In fact I am hardly at home or at work," he says with a radiant smile on his face.

But he immediately becomes wry when he talks about Fosatu's stance pertaining to the plight of the black working class, the migratory labour system, political issues, disinvestment/investment, the Labour Relations Act and the federation's future in relation to other trade union movements in South Africa.

Fosatu, one of the largest trade union federations in the country,

has a total of eight emerging black unions affiliated to it with a membership of over 130 000.

Unions affiliated to Fosatu are: Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu), National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (Naawu), National Union of Textile Workers (Nutow), Paper Wood and Allied Workers Union (Pwawu), Sweet Food and Allied Workers Union (Sfawu), Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU), Chemical Workers Industrial Union (Cwiu) and Jewellers and Goldsmiths Union (JGU).

Since its formation in 1979, only one union, the Engineering and Allied Workers Union (EAWU) has disaffiliated, mainly because of its non-racial policy and the fact that whites in Fosatu often played a major role in leading the black working class.

Opposed

The EAWU is opposed to white leadership because they contend that whites have their own role to play among their people. As such, blacks, who are oppressed and exploited, have to free themselves from the yoke of apartheid.

However, Mr Dlamini says the disaffiliation of the EAWU has not stopped the federation from growing rapidly and becoming one of the major trade union federations to reckon with aimed at fighting for the working class rights.

"I joined the trade union movement after I realised how black people were exploited, assaulted and harassed by white bosses on the factory floor. This changed my life completely.

"It is my intention to fight workers' exploitation in whatever form it might take, be it political, social, economical or sexual. It is therefore

vital that every worker should become a member of a trade union.

"In the past workers were treated inhumanely by bosses. But, the tide has turned.

Fosatu aims at bringing all black workers together and challenging the monopoly created by companies.

It also aims at fighting for workers' freedom against the shackles of apartheid, oppression and exploitation.

"We believe in a non-racial South Africa and that workers will bring about change in this country," Mr Dlamini says.

Fosatu deplores the migratory labour system which has made most blacks "foreigners" in the country of their birth, the homeland policy, mass removal of people, detention without trial, bannings and other discriminatory laws.

Apartheid

Responding to the question of white leadership among its affiliates, Mr Dlamini says: "We have no problems with whites leading the workers. As long as the

workers believe and elect these officials. But these whites must not super-impose themselves on the workers."

Mr Dlamini says although Fosatu does not affiliate to any political organisation such as Azapo, National Front, UDF or Inkatha, "we have supported these organisations in their fight against the abhorrent policies of apartheid.

"We believe that these draconian laws will have to go. The Government should stop introducing meaningless reforms, such as the repeal of the mixed marriages, but should completely dismantle apartheid.

Fosatu has also been active in the anti-tricameral parliament campaign, mass stay-away from work in November and the funeral of Mr Andrew Raditsela, a trade unionist, who died after he was released from jail.

Mr Dlamini has called for the removal of the SAP and SADF from black residential areas because "their presence is a nuisance." He expressed sympathy with families of those killed

in uprisings in the country.

"We want the police to go because workers have suffered under their supervision. Employers should also play a role in moves to get the police withdrawn," he adds.

Mr Dlamini has warned multi-national companies that emerging unions viewed exploitation "very seriously," and will take industrial action against them if they continued not to adhere to the codes set up for them."

Fosatu — although it does not have any policy towards disinvestment — supports any group or organisation that puts pressure on South Africa to get rid of its racist laws.

Fosatu, one of the pioneers of the trade union unity talks, is committed to the formation of a giant trade union federation that will fight workers' rights against employers.

Struggle

"We see the super federation as a step towards unifying black workers in the struggle

against apartheid and racist laws. Our members should join hands in the national liberation struggle, and this can only be achieved if we are united as a working class," Mr Dlamini says.

He dismissed rumours that the trade union unity talks have been spearheaded by white liberals. "The struggle is for the black man to get his rights. The super federation is aimed at uniting black workers. The involvement of whites will not be significant in this regard."

Mr Dlamini says the federation is also interested in getting rid of "apartheid education" and a multi-racial system of education being introduced in the country.

The Labour Relations Act was not sufficient for the majority of blacks, because striking workers are normally not protected by the Act. Although workers have gone on legal strikes, they have often fallen victim of "unfair dismissals" and this, he warned, "will lead to serious conflict between employers and employees."

SOUTH AFRICA

UCT CALLS ON GOVERNMENT TO FREE MANDELA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jul 85 p 13

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The University of Cape Town has called on the Government to free Nelson Mandela, unban the ANC and declare an amnesty on political exiles.

The call was made by acting vice-chancellor Professor James Leatt on behalf of UCT administration at a meeting on the state of emergency attended by more than 1 500 students on campus yesterday.

Addressing himself directly to the Government, Prof Leatt said the crisis faced by South Africa could not be resolved by violence.

"As a matter of urgency, we plead for the politics of negotiation which must recognise the essential justice of Black demands for a new, inclusive social contract in South Africa.

"In this spirit, we urge you to heed the call of responsible leaders in public life and the private sector for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political detainees, the lifting of the ban on political organisations such as the ANC and an amnesty to enable political exiles to return.

"The politics of negotiation can succeed openly if conducted by the true representatives of the people," he said.

A growing sense of impending doom and impotency had settled on South Africa. "Even the most hardened among us cannot help but feel fear and despair," Prof Leatt said.

He pleaded for the responsible and minimal use of force and a quick end to the emergency. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/767

SOUTH AFRICA

RSC WILL NOT AFFECT ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SAYS HEUNIS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Jul 85 p 4

[Text]

THE implementation of Regional Services Councils will not to affect the role of local authorities — being only extensions of local government.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday gave details of the implications the establishment of Regional Services Councils would have within the second and third-tier government system.

Addressing the Natal coordinating Traffic Committee in Pinetown, Mr Heunis said these councils were not intended as new levels of government between local authorities and provincial levels.

"They must be regarded as horizontal extensions of the local government level."

Mr Heunis said local authorities would not become less important and significant.

Utilisation

The aim of the implementation of Regional Services councils was the co-operation and co-ordination of services rendered among local authorities, in order to ensure an optimum utilisation of scarce resources.

In effect this meant an

attempt to ensure cost-effectiveness and efficiency.

Mr Heunis said, due to the fact that some local authorities could not afford the rendering of certain services, regional councils could play an important role.

Seen in this context, local authorities would be able to render services within their financial and other means.

The same

For their functions, these local authorities' control would remain the same as in the past.

This would include, among others, all functions not listed in the Act, functions listed in the Act but not assigned to a regional Services Council, the internal ("retail") aspects of the listed functions, functions assigned to a Regional Services Council but which a council requested a local authority to perform on an agency basis and additional functions which were to be assigned to local authorities in line with the government's accepted principle of devolution of power.

Mr Heunis said primary local authorities were not going to be subservient to Regional Services Councils.

Standardisation

Standardisation was important as far as uniform legislation was concerned, he said, there had been a plea for a consolidation of the provinces' traffic and fire ordinances to one traffic Act and one fire service Act.

The matter was receiving attention.

Standardisation included, among others, the purchasing of equipment and uniform training standards — without centralising such training.

Apart from these aspects, services offered indicated an up-grading to a specific minimum standard.

New dimension

Mr Heunis said the establishment of Regional Services Councils indicated a new dimension in the local government system, with the focus moving from the closed society to the interests of the region.

Commenting on the provincial level of government he said this tier, being involved with general as well as local government matters, would be adapted in order to fit in with the changes to and at the other government levels — the third phase of constitutional reform.

"The provincial councils as institutions with original legislative powers will not be able to continue to exist in the new dispensation and will therefore be abolished," Mr Heunis said.

SOUTH AFRICA

SUZMAN OUTLINES 3-POINT PLAN FOR EEC

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Jul 85 p 12

[Text]

What can be done by the West to speed up the dismantling of apartheid? Many options are presently under consideration, with disinvestment and sanctions much to the fore: campaigns for such actions have indeed reached tidal wave proportions in the US. Let me say at once that if I thought these would work, they would have my unconditional support.

Not only do I *not* believe these campaigns would be effective — I believe they would be counter-productive.

I understand, respect and do not argue against the moral motivation for disinvestment and sanctions. But, once gone from the scene, any influence that may have been exercised has gone too: any good that may have resulted from quiet diplomacy, or Codes of Employment Conduct for Companies with Interests in South Africa (as adopted by the European Community) will go by the board.

The Sullivan and European Community Codes have certainly made businessmen more conscious of their social responsibilities, and have led not only to improvements in employment practices, but also to assistance in education and housing for employees and their families.

And more recently — perhaps because of the threat of disinvestment — organised business as represented by the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, have expressed their objections to the detention of trade unionists and are pressing for the repeal of influx control.

The vacuum left by the withdrawal of US and European firms will be filled — if it is filled at all — by companies with less interest in the welfare of their black employees. Moreover, if it is fondly imagined that the South African Government will buckle under such pressure and abandon apartheid faster than it intends to do, this illusion should be immediately dispelled. Far more likely, far more in keeping with the temperament of the Government and of the majority of the white inhabitants, would be the development of a siege mentality.

Nor should the idea that economic hardship would lead to a successful black revolution, followed by a black majority socialist government to replace the white capitalist regime, be seriously entertained — it just is not on, as anyone acquainted with the ferocity and determination of the South African Army and police will agree. Nor incidentally, is there any guarantee that the replacements would be any better or more democratic than the present regime, should a revolution succeed.

That disinvestment, lack of foreign capital and imposition of sanctions would be effective as a punitive measure is, of course, undeniable. But it would not be selective of its victims.

Indeed, although white South Africans would be affected, the major sufferers would be black — South African blacks and also blacks from neighbouring states in southern Africa which are heavily dependent on South Africa for

financial aid, grants, markets and jobs, some of which countries, like BSL countries, are also part of a customs union with South Africa, and are linked to the rand monetary system.

Blacks don't care if there is mass unemployment," people say. And I say (who am on the receiving end of many requests from recent job losers for assistance in obtaining jobs) that blacks who don't care are those whose jobs are not endangered or who have never had a job to lose.

However, my main opposition to disinvestment or sanctions or any steps that inhibit economic expansion of South Africa, is that such action in fact blunts the only weapon that blacks have, or are in the process of acquiring — the economic muscle that accompanies upward mobility on the economic ladder by virtue of greater skills and increased consumer power.

Slowly — too slowly, but nevertheless surely — blacks are obtaining the leverage with which to demand redress in the imbalances in power and wealth and privilege in South Africa.

It is totally counter-productive to put obstacles in the way of the economic forces which so far have led to those changes which are more than cosmetic — trade unionism, skilled job opportunities, urbanisation.

And it is counter-productive to drive whites, a growing number of whom are increasingly disillusion with apartheid and who have begun to accept power-sharing, back into the laager.

I have to admit I really resent the way in which people living many thousands of miles away from South Africa totally ignore the hundreds of thousands of white South Africans who abhor race discrimination, and who have been fighting apartheid for many years.

The Progressive Federal Party, with its policy of no statutory discrimination and full adult suffrage with no domination, obtained 20 percent of the votes of the white electorate at the last election.

We will do better next time, but not if the country is under grave economic stress — liberalising forces are not strengthened in such circumstances.

So what in fact can or should the West do to help bring apartheid to an end without causing chaos in South Africa? Firstly I must say there are limits to what can be done from outside if peaceful reform is the objective.

Most helpful would be for Western interests to stay in South Africa and use their concerted influence with the Government in particular and with white South Africans in general.

Contact, not isolation, is needed. In one area only — sport — has isolation been successful in helping to break down segregation. It worked because of South Africa's longing to get back into international sport, but also because desegregation in sport did not affect the power structure. I might add that the fact that there have been no rewards forthcoming in sport is not conducive to South Africans making changes in other respects.

I think European firms should accelerate their efforts to uplift black participation in the South African economy. The latest report on the implementation of the Code by British firms is quite healthy. I don't know what the position is regarding other countries in the EEC, but all firms not adhering to the Code should have penalties imposed on them.

The US is considering making the Sullivan Code compulsory for American firms in South Africa. I appreciate the problems in monitoring, but certainly there have been positive results from all the codes, and this should be considered.

You should all raise your voices long and loud against apartheid in general, and in particular against any outrageous actions by the South African Government. Never mind about double standards — South Africa claims to have Western values and as such must be judged.

I have no doubt whatever that protest by Western envoys helped to unban people like Beyers Naude, and was instrumental in freezing forced removals such as at Crossroads.

The South African Government is more sensitive than you think. It does not enjoy being a pariah. It would like to be welcomed back into the Western community of nations.

But not at any cost.

Rather should you aim at attainable objectives than adopt measures that could reduce the country to economic chaos, with totally unpredictable consequences.

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKAANS WRITERS' GUILD KEEPS ITS NAME IN SPITE OF OPPOSITION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Jul 85 p 12

[Article by Hannes De Wet]

[Text]

How not to be exclusive is a question which still bugs the Afrikaans Writers' Guild (Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde).

This was also the issue which sparked off the liveliest debate at the guild's annual gathering this week.

At face value, it does not seem important, but at least one of the younger members is thinking of resigning from the guild. It is such a closed group that it has become irrelevant, Johannesburg poet Annesu de Vos told *The Star* at the end of the three-day meeting.

"There are more members who feel like this — although they're not as outspoken about their views," she said.

The question of exclusivity came under discussion after a motion was put forward that the guild's name be changed from Die Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde to Suid-Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde/South African Writers' Guild. The proposal had stood over from the guild's 1984 meeting at Gordon's Bay.

Arguments in favour of the motion were that the new name would be a more accurate reflection of the guild's composition. It would be a clear signal that the guild did not regard itself as an exclusive Afrikaner organisation — that it did not want to be a closed group.

The guild's constitution states clearly that all South African writers, regardless of language

and race, may belong to the organisation. Among its members are Nadine Gordimer and Adam Small.

Professor John Kannemeyer, lecturer in Afrikaans/Nederlands at Wits, made a strong case for the retention of the present name.

"We have always been open to other race and language groups," he said.

"In no way can it be said that we are trying to guard an exclusivity if we don't change our name.

"The guild was established initially to promote and to protect Afrikaans literature. Our present name shows where the focus lies.

"Afrikaans is still our first responsibility — no matter how open we are to other languages."

Others supported his view, saying the guild would have to start promoting English literature and other languages actively if the new name were accepted.

Ms de Vos insisted that the present name was inhibiting writers of other races from joining the guild.

"There's not a single writer from another race present today. The simple fact that we are talking about them and not to them proves the point.

"The word Afrikaans is a reflection of group identity. I re-

ject that identity. It has political significance to me," she said.

Fanie Olivier, a member of the guild's executive committee, heatedly denied her assertion.

"Afrikaans is freer from apartheid structures than ever before. In the Cape Province Afrikaans is the language of liberation, it's the language of the UDF," he said.

The motion that the name be changed was rejected by a large majority.

But the next day, Ms de Vos came back with a motion of her own in the form of a lengthy statement.

The strongly worded motion asked the guild, among other things, to protest against the use of Afrikaans by the Government to promote apartheid. She contended that Afrikaans writers had become victims of the apartheid stigma which clings to the language. From the groans and sighs it was clear that many members did not agree at all.

The motion was never discussed. Professor Kannemeyer was quick to propose that the motion stand over until the next annual meeting.

Some members objected that this would be a "censoring of our own members". The matter was put to vote, with 10 people supporting Professor Kannemeyer and nine voting against his proposal.

CSO: 3400/810

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF TAKES FIRST STEPS IN BAR CODING ALL ITEMS UNDER ITS CONTROL

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK [High-Tech] in English Jul 85 pp 11-12

[Text]

The SADF has taken the first step along the route of ultimately barcoding all items and materials under its control with the issue in May of the first barcoded rifles.

At the 7th annual conference of the South African Production and Inventory Control Society (SAPICS), Colonel MC van der Berg told the story of how this came about and the problems associated with barcoding items that are used in a hostile environment.

The problem faced by the army is that continually-increasing efficiency, better materials management and improved inventory control by the military is of equal strategic importance as is battle handling and fighting efficiency.

"Military logistics is the art of satisfying the material needs of a fighting army. This includes the procurement and distribution of material and services, its transportation, storage, repair, modification and ultimately its disposal. It also encompasses accounting and asset tracking according to regulations determined by government agencies outside Defence," said Van der Berg.

"The vast array of war material precludes all of this being done by hand. It can only be done effectively by automated means. Such an automated system requires three fundamental databases — an item database, a supplier database, and a locations database.

"Track is kept of all military material. This is achieved by recording the actions of a unit at transaction processing level — either as an issue from a depot or another unit, or by purchasing from a supplier."

Numerous items are serially controlled by a unique number. The criteria by which the defense force determines serial control are: difficulty of procurement; the high price of an item; the risk of theft, particularly of commercial equipment of a non-military nature; the value of an item to a potential enemy; and extraneous legal requirements.

However, serialised control places an additional burden on the administrative system, especially if there is a high frequency of movement between users and repair installations.

The life cycle of all serially-controlled items is computer managed. When such items enter into the military environment the serial number is recorded in terms of stock number, serial number and holding unit.

The army turned to bar coding because of the problems of the integrity of the data in the system.

Asset audits showed that the accuracy of data in the serially-controlled item environ-

ment was about 85%. The monetary value of the remaining 15% represented a substantial amount of money.

On investigation it appeared that there was an administrative time lag between the issue of an item and the data capture. The items were not missing, they were just somewhere else.

"We therefore made the decision to improve the integrity of our data. There were two reasons for this decision: To improve the accuracy of the data on our system, thereby allowing more cost effective decisions at managerial level; and to ease the administrative burden and the associated cost of serially controlling vast numbers of items," said Van der Berg.

A further problem was that of errors in the recording and capturing of data. With serial control, the number of each item per consignment was manually recorded.

Even with double checking, over 300 er-

rors in a 1 000 six-character numbers occurred with numeric serial numbers. Other problems were:

- A 7% key-in error;
- Due to security reasons it takes up to 20 minutes to correct an error;
- Alphabetic prefixes to numeric serial numbers caused large numbers of errors in reading out;
- The method of labelling shipping crates on the outside, with the numbers of the items inside, proved unreliable;
- It requires five-and-a-half hours to manually prepare a consignment of 1 000 serialised items for shipping;
- Multiple items in shipping crates compound the materials handling problem.

Consequently, the SADF considered a number of options to automate the information-recording process and decided on bar coding as a fast, accurate and low-cost solution.

It offered the advantages of being very flexible, bar code and human-readable characters can be produced in the same printing operation, symbol size can be varied, it can be read at a distance, it offers a high read accuracy, low-cost reading devices are available, and the army already has computer-driven printers in position, said Van der Berg.

This was only half the problem solved and the Department of Defense then had to decide on a bar coding symbology. It settled on code 3 of 9 because of its simplicity, accuracy and flexibility.

It also intends using the UPC/EAN code in an internal food distribution system.

"We decided," said Van der Berg, "to use 3 of 9 because:

- It is simple, yet without a check digit claims a proved 1:33-million substitution error;
- A software-controlled check digit of the users own choice may be added;
- With a printing tolerance of up to 35%, our in-location printers can handle 3 of 9;
- It is a fully alphanumeric code;
- It uses only two modular widths, thus simplifying control software;
- 3 of 9 is by nature self-checking at character level;
- It allows bi-directional scanning;
- It allows an increase in density in infinite steps, thus rendering it more flexible;
- It does not have a finite length, unlike the US DOD MIL STD 1189A which restricts the length of the code to 30 characters;
- It enjoys wide industry support."

Even though there are many possible applications for bar codes, the improved control over serialised items was selected for the first application. This is because experience has shown that human accuracy can simply never achieve the required performance level required to effectively manage the serially controlled items.

"If the serialised item happens to be a weapon, a new dimension is added. Inad-

equately control is not only highly embarrassing to us as a department, but also highly dangerous to our society.

"It was also the most difficult application. If bar codes were successfully applied on an item subjected to the harsh environment invoked on an assault rifle — well, we were sure that it would work anywhere else.

"Right from the start, the problem was to fix the barcode to the assault rifle. Initially, we tried labels."

Unfortunately no form of protection, be it an epoxy-based polymer or a clear plastic laminate sticker, could prevent accidental or environmental damage. It was concluded that labels are not a solution at all, simply because a label cannot live in the harsh environment to which an assault rifle is subjected.

Labels, it was decided, were an ideal solution in the less harsh environment of electronic equipment in an electronic workshop, shelf marking and office equipment, however this did not solve the problem of marking equipment operating in an unfriendly world.

"In a nutshell, the bar code had to be part of the steel of the rifle," said Van der Berg.

Impacting was briefly considered and tested but soon rejected because no high-rate impacting equipment was available; it had a detrimental metallurgic effect on the steel; and could not produce a bar code to satisfy the specifications of 3 of 9.

"There was only one solution left — and that was laser engraving, and towards the middle of June 1984, we decided to try it. By the end of August 1984 we produced the first-ever readable code 3 of 9, with human readable code below it, on an assault rifle.

"Laser engraving is, of course, rather more expensive than labels, but it is certainly a much more durable solution," he added.

The code is engraved with a 150 W Nd YAG laser and is read with a He Ne laser gun on a handheld terminal. The print contrast is only 4% and handheld wands cannot read the code.

A special jig with a microswitch was designed for the engraving of the bar codes and serious production of bar code on assault rifles started in April this year.

In fact, the first consignment was shipped on a fully automated basis at the end of May.

There are many advantages. The manual method needed five-and-a-half hours to process 1 000 items. Now it takes 55 minutes to do the same task.

Items are laser-scanned during the shipment preparation phase, and the numbers are simultaneously captured on a portable data entry unit. After capturing all the numbers of a consignment, the data is electronically uploaded to a microcomputer where it is compared to a file downloaded from the mainframe.

The updated file is then uploaded to the mainframe. At the same time, a printed list is produced serving as a proof of transaction to the shipper.

At the receiving end, the consignment is again scanned and the numbers captured in a portable data entry unit. The numbers are compared in a microcomputer and the items are taken on charge by the system.

This exercise is the first step on the way to introducing bar coding throughout the defense force. It has decided to standardise on code 3 of 9 and two specifications are now in the final stages of preparation.

One will define the specifications of the bar code and human-readable characters. The second will define the physical positioning and data content of the bar code.

Ultimately all suppliers to the SADF will have to comply with these specifications.

Lessons Learnt by the SADF [boxed item]

The SADF learnt a number of lessons from its bar coding exercise that could be of use to industry as a whole, said Van der Berg.

These can be summarised as follows:

- Involve top management and shop-floor-level personnel as early as possible during the planning stage. Not doing so could be dangerous;
- Prepare a cost benefit projection for management early on and update it during further presentations;
- Prepare a clear presentation for shop-floor personnel on how bar coding will alleviate the drudgery of their job;
- Use the full potential of portable data entry terminals (PDEs). Do not attempt complicated software on the PDE, just elementary data integrity checks and a few prompts. Regard PDEs as replacements for terminals which are expensive

toys and should be used in data manipulation and interrogation roles;

- Consider an infrared transmission line between a moving workstation in, for example, a warehouse and the host computer. This is particularly important if a worker must have confirmation on a transaction;

- If you have a mainframe in position, keep realtime interaction and dependence on data line availability low by deploying microcomputers to host an array of portable data entry units;

- Although laser readers are more expensive, the SADF prefers laser scanners because they have a high first read rate, are less susceptible to varying densities and can read places that are difficult to wand;

- Do not change your present numbering system if it is good enough. Code 3 of 9 obviates the need for change;

- Encode dates to look like dates and precede amounts by an "R" to avoid confusion;

- Invest in good-quality dot matrix printers to form part of your hardware configuration;

- Verify bar codes during the production cycle. A good verifier, of which there are a few available, is an absolute essential if one wishes to avoid both an expensive mistake and a very red face;

- Always implement bar codes by phases.

"In the final analysis," concluded Van der Berg, "bar code is not a system in itself. The first and foremost prerequisite for successful bar code implementation is well-developed, in-place and working application software in which everybody is well versed in supporting procedures, inputs required and management reports.

"Bar code will live comfortably in such an environment."

CSO: 3400/798

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF ACTED ON LENGTHY INTELLIGENCE TO DESTROY ANC BASES

Viljoen Speaks

Pretoria PARATUS in English Jul 85 pp 18, 19

[Text]

The Soviet-backed African National Congress was dealt a body blow when small elements of the SA Defence Force, acting on intelligence gathered over a lengthy period, attacked and destroyed ten ANC targets in and around Gaborone, Botswana.

THE terrorist organisation lost about 12 killed, including three women. Other people in the targets at the time of the action were spared because they could not be identified as terrorists. One member of the SADF was slightly wounded.

The operation took place in the early hours of Friday 14 June 1985. Time on target was about 40 minutes. The targets were houses and offices spread throughout Gaborone in such a way that the ANC could hide and shelter among the normal residential and business suburbs of the town.

From these innocent-looking shelters the "peaceful" inhabitants formed the control centre of the Transvaal Sabotage Organisation of the ANC. From Botswana the ANC had been responsible since August 1984 alone for 36 acts of terrorism and violence. During this period six people were murdered and extensive damage was caused to property.

The operation was not aimed at the Government or the people of Botswana, but at clearly identified militant ANC terrorists who were actively involved in the planning and execution of violence and murder in South Africa.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation has for some time played a role in training ANC terrorists and the hand grenade attack on the Deputy Minister-designate Mr Landers and Mr Fred Peters in Cape Town

earlier in June followed the PLO pattern and was the "last straw" which convinced the South African authorities to go ahead with the Gaborone operation.

WITHIN hours of the return of the SADF teams, South African and foreign news media representatives were briefed at a press conference at Air Force Base Waterkloof, Pretoria, by the Chief of the SADF, Gen Constand Viljoen, and Brig Herman Stadler of the Security Branch of the SA Police.

Among items shown to the correspondents after being captured from the ANC were a silencer and subsonic ammunition for the Soviet-supplied AK assault rifle, a sophisticated night/telescopic sight for the RPG-7 rocket launcher, plans for a remote-controlled car bomb and correspondence identifying a target for ANC terrorists. A large quantity of other material, including documents, also taken during the operation, will be evaluated during the next few weeks.

Gen Viljoen said there were other ANC targets in Gaborone but that, because of the high risk of casualties on the Botswana side, the SADF had decided not to act against them during this operation.

"But we are hoping that the Botswana Government will take note and remove these people before it is necessary. (for us) to operate against them too," he said.

He said the targets hit by the SADF had

been involved in the planning of terrorist activities and the training, control and provisioning of terrorists against South Africa.

Gen Viljoen said the ANC's new defensive strategy of hiding among the local population gave them protection and made the task of acting against them "rather difficult". This type of operation was unpleasant, but "we had no choice". The SADF had been ready to hit the targets a long time ago, but in the interests of stability in our part of the world and "because we sincerely hoped that the Botswana Government would be able to deal with this unwanted presence in their towns and cities", was hoping that the operation would not be necessary.

New intelligence in the previous few weeks, however, had pointed towards the intention of the ANC operating from Botswana to commit many acts of sabotage in the last two weeks of June. The ANC was also planning the assassination of prominent Black, Coloured moderate leaders and also of influential Government and other individuals in South Africa.

"We were still hoping that it would not be necessary to carry out the operation when the attack in the Cape came in the Landers case. That was the last straw that convinced us that it would be necessary to do this operation before they could do more harm," he said.

Gen Viljoen hoped the operation had been in time, because it was not known how many ANC teams had infiltrated South Africa from Botswana and had been controlled from the targets attacked in the operation.

The object of the operation had been to disrupt the nerve centre of the ANC's machinery operating against South Africa from Botswana. Since the signing of the Accord of Nkomati between South Africa and Mozambique, the ANC had had to find another way of infiltrating South Africa and had chosen Botswana, which offered a very easy route, establishing "operational nerve centres" manned by people who gave the impression that they were normal civilians or refugees.

Gen Viljoen said some of the targets had been involved in providing instant training or "crash courses" for ANC terrorists, which was a new feature. Previously the ANC would establish bases where terrorist trainees would spend lengthy periods under instruction. But these bases were detectable and thus vulnerable to attack. So now the ANC was providing crash courses. Recruits would arrive in Botswana as normal weekend tourists and receive training in, for example, the handling of hand grenades. Then the newly-trained recruit would be given a number of grenades and be told to use them on certain targets on certain

dates and to claim responsibility.

Referring to the provisioning role of the targets, Gen Viljoen said that although a number of items of weaponry were found, "we did not find, nor did we expect to find" a big magazine full of rifles, mines, etcetera. This was because of the ANC's practice of not keeping weapons in large quantities in places like Botswana because the local security police would confiscate them and make arrests. Instead the weapons would be concealed in caches or sent ahead to be used by operators later.

Another role carried out from the targets was the tasking of terrorist groups which were to enter South Africa, and the provision of "safe houses" as well as transportation.

REFERRING to the operation itself, Gen Viljoen stressed that he had given specific instructions to the operators to act only against known terrorists. "There were cases where women in the houses were saved because they were identified as not being trained terrorists. Unfortunately also in the crossfire, according to our records at this stage, one woman and two children were wounded. According to Botswana Radio one child died. That is a great pity."

He added that great care was taken not to involve the local public. "We were really concerned about the safety of all the innocent people around them. We made use of loudhailers. The inhabitants of Gaborone acted very well. They co-operated. We asked them to go inside their houses and they did, which saved them from being injured."

Gen Viljoen said there had also been instances where the SADF elements had met with Botswana police patrols. "We asked them by means of loudhailers not to interfere, which they did and we are very thankful for their co-operation. We would hate to get involved with the security forces of Botswana."

There was one incident away from the target areas. As Gen Viljoen recalled: "We also had the case where one vehicle came towards us — I'm not sure what type of vehicle it was, I don't think it was a police vehicle. The vehicle came from the Kapfontein (border post) area at quite a speed with its hazard lights on and it came straight up to a certain position of ours that we had to keep open for the teams to withdraw . . ."

Gen Viljoen said the driver saw the SADF position and stopped. Shots were fired from the vehicle. "We tried to convince them not to shoot, but they continued shooting. Then because we had to keep this point open at all costs, we dealt with that vehicle and I think the two occupants were killed."

Answering a question after briefing the correspondents, Gen Viljoen confirmed

that possible international repercussions had been considered when the operation was being planned. "It was very carefully debated and very carefully thought out. We acted in a very responsible way. We considered every possible repercussion and we came to the conclusion that this was the right thing to do."

Police Security Branch Briefing

Pretoria PARATUS in English Jul 85 pp 19, 20, 21

[Text]

THE African National Congress "activated" Botswana for terrorist activities against South Africa in defiance of the Botswana Government's official policy against such activities.

This was disclosed by Brig Herman Stadler of the SA Police Security Branch when he briefed local and foreign correspondents after the SADF operation against ten ANC targets in Botswana.

Brig Stadler said President Masire of Botswana had given the ANC permission to operate a political office in his country. The ANC leader Oliver Tambo took advantage of this and sent a secret message to ANC members in Botswana placing them on "full-scale armed alert" and ordering them to continue attacks against South Africa from there.

Weapons were secretly smuggled into Botswana and caches were established, enabling a series of terrorist attacks to be launched from Botswana soil. (See table on P 22).

Brig Stadler said Botswana had been activated by the ANC because of the terrorist organisation's inability to continue their attacks on the RSA either directly from Mozambique or via Swaziland.

Months of painstaking intelligence gathering undertaken by the Security Branch of the SA Police, exercising its primary task of ensuring the safety of the South African population had enabled the police, in conjunction with the SA Defence Force, to identify certain targets in Botswana.

Describing the targets, Brig Stadler pointed to a display of photographs and details where each was illustrated. Examples quoted below (space does not allow for each to be described in detail):

- **Plot C, Thlokwenk:** Used as a safe house since 1980 for trained terrorists en route from Zambia to the RSA prior to their infiltration. Regularly used for crash course training of ANC recruits attached to the Transvaal and Western Cape "suicide squads". Swaruggens murder (see table on p 22) planned from here in April 1985.

- **Plot A, Thlokwenk:** Occupied by "George", an Indian and Tim Williams. "George" was fully trained militarily and responsible for accommodation of ANC "underground leadership" as well as of ordinary terrorists prior to their infiltration to the RSA. He also accommodated ANC recruits during their visits to receive crash course training. Williams had been actively involved in ANC activities in Botswana since the 1970's, and also responsible for accommodating terrorists.

- **7819 Broadhurst,** occupied by Duke Machobane, militarily trained and active since January 1985 in underground activities in Botswana. Provided secret accommodation for Mkhonto We Sizwe in Botswana and acted as liaison between trained terrorists arriving from Zambia en route to RSA, and the leadership of Mkhonto We Sizwe.

- **13212 Broadhurst,** occupied by Nkukwane Motsweni alias Mkhulu, responsible for ANC logistics in Botswana since June 1981, and for the transportation of trained terrorists arriving from Zambia to "safe houses" in Botswana.

- **2914 Pudulugo Close,** occupied by Mike Hamlyn, actively involved in ANC activities in Botswana since February 1982 and responsible for accommodating terrorists and for transporting ANC recruits attached to the "Transvaal Suicide Squad" during their visits to Botswana for "crash course" training.

- **Cycle Mart Building,** housing the offices of the "Solidarity News Service" (SNS), consisting of Mizra Rajee (alias Daniel Simmons/Simon), Barry Gilder, Heinz Klug, Peter Richer and Sadi Pule, who formed part of the "intelligence gathering" apparatus of the ANC in Botswana and who also distributed a propaganda pamphlet in "newsletter" form aimed against the RSA.

- **15717 Broadhurst,** occupied by George Pwale, active since October 1980 in Botswana, transporter of trained terrorists for infiltration to the RSA, controller of ANC financial affairs and responsible for the bomb blast at the Carlton, Johannesburg, in December 1976.

And so the list of targets went on . . .

CONTINUING his briefing, Brig Stadler said the terrorist attacks in the Western Cape showed a marked similarity to other attacks orchestrated from Botswana soil by the ANC.

Among the numerous weapons of war brought back by the SADF were certain highly specialised items, including a sophisticated optical sight for the RPG rocket launcher. In daylight the sight could be used as a telescopic sight and at night, a battery-illuminated reticule provided sighting facilities.

Another item was a silencer for the AK assault rifle, which with the subsonic ammunition also found, indicated that the ANC was planning selected assassinations. The silencer was the first of its type to be found in Southern Africa.

Brig Stadler also showed correspondents plans of a transmitter and receiver, with detailed instructions, for the manufacture of remotely-detonated car bombs

such as were used in Church Street, Pretoria, and in Durban.

Brig Stadler stressed that pre-knowledge of terrorist plans enabled the security forces to take preventive action. "Indeed we (the Security Branch) owe it to the public of South Africa to gather as much information as possible on the aims and objectives of terrorist organisations such as the ANC."

He said this task became even more challenging because the ANC had no internal logistic infrastructure and must therefore operate from outside the borders of the RSA.

Intelligence gathered about conspiracies within the borders of the RSA was aimed primarily at eliminating such conspiracies by due process of law.

"In circumstances, however, where the conspiracy against South Africa occurs in a foreign state, other methods must be used," he said.

Documents Found

Pretoria PARATUS in English Jul 85 p 21

[Text] THE Security Branch of the SA Police describe as a "treasure trove of intelligence" the "tens of thousands" of documents brought back from the SADF operation against 10 ANC targets in Gaberone.

At a second press briefing, held as PARATUS was going to print, the SAP expanded on information disclosed at the earlier Waterkloof briefing.

Maj Craig Willaimson, who had himself infiltrated the ANC in the past, said the most important single find was the ANC's financial records for Botswana from 1977 to date, with full details of receipts and payments and records of subscriptions. The financial statements, as well as other documents, showed that the ANC's Botswana operation ran a banking account under the name of "African Arts and Crafts Exporting Agents", and that there was no shortage of funds. Information about the banking account was a most important point, because it showed that the ANC hid its financial affairs from the Botswana authorities.

Other important finds were the computer, taken from the "Solidarity News Service" with full operating instructions, and telephone accounts with details of trunk calls made to ANC contacts in the RSA. The SAP were following up these leads.

Evidence had also been found that the Dutch citizen of Somali extraction, Ahmed Mohammed Geer, killed in one of the targets, had contact with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

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Other points to emerge from the briefing:

--The ANC was considering involving itself with the youth of Botswana, who were politically "vague and ill-informed".

--Documents captured from the "political machinery" of the ANC contained instructions and strategy for instigating school boycotts as part of a political action "against the system".

--There were moves to recruit into the ANC certain "White activists" involved in "anti-conscription" activities in the RSA.

--Other documents showed links between the ANC and members of the UDF and various trade unions.

--Long playing records, manufactured in Holland and Sweden, exhorted ANC members, for example, to kill people in Pretoria.

--Military organisations in other parts of the world had expressed keen interests in the AK silencer captured in the operation. The device was the first known to be found in Southern Africa and was normally issued only to Soviet special forces.

Maj Williamson said the ten targets had been divided into four categories, some of which overlapped, namely (a) intelligence, command and propaganda (b) finance and logistics, including ordinance (c) political machinery and (d) military.

Material brought back had provided overwhelming proof that the intelligence upon which the decision to proceed with the operation was correct, he said.

Events Related to ANC Underground Activity

Pretoria PARATUS in English Jul 85 p 22

[Text]

	RSA	Bophuthatswana	Botswana
1 Attacks on civilian targets	4	—	—
2 Attacks on police targets	1	—	—
3 Civilians killed	2	—	—
4 Police killed in contacts with ANC terrorists	3	1	—
5 Police injured in contacts with ANC terrorists	2	—	—
6 ANC terrorists arrested	12	12	7
7 ANC terrorists killed	3	3	—
8 ANC helpers arrested as a direct result of ANC operations in and from Botswana	37	4	—
9 Weapons of war seized from ANC terrorists operating from Botswana or found in caches laid by such ANC terrorists (number of incidents)	14	5	1
10 Successful ANC terrorist infiltrations from Botswana (ie terrorists still at large)	7	6	10

The weaponry recovered by the South African and Bophuthatswana Security Forces during incidents referred to above, include the following:

AK 47 rifles	27
Land mines	94
Hand grenades	136
Pistols	9

THE Botswana Police also took possession of large quantities of arms and ammunition. On but one occasion (26 April 1985) they recovered more than 10 000 rounds of ammunition, 278 hand grenades, 20 pistols, different types of mine, plastic explosives and TNT, as well as other terrorist weaponry.

SOME of the incidents included in the above analysis are the following:

13 March 1985: Three terrorists, armed with AK 47's, at 14h15 attacked civilians on the farm "Kafferskraalbul", Swartruggens area. The farm owners, Mr and Mrs Joubert, were shot in their farm shop — the shop was then burnt.

5 September 1984: The Trident power station near Rustenburg was sabotaged. Use was made of ten limpet mines. Damage is estimated at millions of rands.

On 3 February 1985: Three ANC terrorists attempted to infiltrate across the RSA border near Kopfonteinhek Border Post. They were surprised by a SAP border guard, whom they shot and killed. The terrorists then fled back into Botswana. (A week later, one of the terrorists responsible for the death of the guard was surprised and killed in Johannesburg).

CSO: 3400/794

SOUTH AFRICA

INCREASING USE OF SADF AS ENFORCER SEEN AS COUNTERPRODUCTIVE

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 14 Jul 85 p 14

[Article by Dr Simon Baynham]

[Text]

OVER the last decade the South African Defence Force (SADF) has come to the fore as both enforcer of civilian law and formulator of policy. Political scientist, Dr SIMON BAYNHAM of the department of political studies, University of Cape Town, claims that the current use of the SADF to suppress domestic unrest in the country's black townships threatens to undermine the military's supposed political neutrality. Although he sees no easy way out of the dilemma, the author suggests that increasing the size of the police force to its authorised complement and creating a new paramilitary unit might offer ways of alleviating heavy-handed riot control techniques.

THE REGULAR deployment of troops in black townships since September has provoked fiery protest against what is seen as the SADF being thrust into an explicitly political role.

At last year's Transvaal National Party Congress, Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange announced that army co-operation with the police was to be increased, a major step which UCT sociology professor Michael Savage categorised as "a tragic manifestation of a country that is at war with itself".

Later, in November, came a Government ban on information relating to the SADF's role in combined police/army operations, a decision that added fuel to the anti-conscription movement.

And this is where the paradoxical position of the military is thrown into sharp focus. For while Napoleon's maxim that "without an army there is neither independence nor civil liberty" may be true, Edmund Burke's warning that "an armed, disciplined body is, in its essence, dangerous to liberty" is equally valid. What then is the answer to this apparently intractable dilemma?

A basic premise of democratic government is that as long as democracy is allowed to flourish, the police force is the only proper agency to maintain law and order. It is constitutionally designed for, and publicly recognised as, the proper agent for dealing with individual or collective law-breakers.

The armed forces' direct role in this regard should be restricted to certain cases where their training and equipment are more appropriate, such as the British Special Air Service assault on the Iranian Embassy in 1981, which involved

split-second timing, unorthodox skills and a high level of training.

And nobody will deny that there are other occasions when the military can be legitimately called upon to provide specialist skills and equipment.

The use of military personnel and facilities in a peripheral capacity to enable the police to fulfill its role is publicly acceptable if it reduces the element of risk and the chances of casualties.

But the occasional provision of assistance is of a qualitatively different nature to the more delicate issue of using troops for maintaining order in violent demonstrations and riots.

In South Africa, the precedent for joint army and police operation goes back some 70 years.

Violent workers' strikes led to the restoration of order by burger commandos under General J H de la Rey in both 1913 and 1914. In the 1922 Rand revolt, armed workers were subdued in an operation that involved artillery, aircraft and thousands of troops.

There were more than 1 200 casualties, with 200 fatalities. Until October 1984, the SADF was used to assist policemen in the suppression of civil unrest on isolated occasions, mainly for stand-by duties as a "second line of defence".

In mainland Britain, as distinct from Northern Ireland, troops have not been utilised in a law and order role since the 1919 August Bank Holiday disturbances in Liverpool.

During the early 1960s in the United States, part-time national guardsmen were used in the southern states to enable black people to exercise their electoral rights in the face of widespread white opposition.

However, in the socialist bloc and throughout most of the Third World, the armed forces are regularly deployed in an internal security role.

In contemporary South Africa there is a number of valid objections to SADF deployment in the suppression of domestic political protest.

In the first place, there is the problem of increased force.

Where highly trained and powerfully armed soldiers — who are equipped for a combat role — are called in to support the civil power, it is going to escalate the level of violence.

Military weaponry and training are designed for killing on a battlefield, not for subduing crowds. Using a sledgehammer to crack a nut is unlikely to achieve the desired result.

As Lord Haldane, British Secretary of State for War, said as long ago as 1908: "The soldier is a person who is armed with a deadly weapon... if he appears unnecessarily, he is apt to create an impression of a hostile character. His menacing appearance may lead to the very thing which it is his purpose to prevent: civil disturbance."

On the other hand, South African police spokesmen argue that often the need to use weapons does not arise, since the mere appearance of troops is often sufficient to disperse a hostile crowd.

A second problem area relates to the wider constitutional implications of deploying a putatively apolitical force to quash internal dissent. This action undermines the political neutrality of the Defence Force.

In fact, a number of senior military officers are clearly reluctant to see troops cast in the role of an auxiliary police force, as it diminishes their public credibility and undermines the thrust of the SADF's civic action programme to win the "hearts and minds" of black people.

Rather than being perceived as being in conflict with ordinary people, the SADF would like to be perceived as society's protectors.

Thirdly, deployment to patrol black townships is not a task that many conscripted soldiers relish. Riot-control strains and in some cases splits the loyalties of national servicemen, thereby undercutting morale and discipline within the SADF.

Finally, there is also the danger of fuelling international rejection of the new constitutional dispensation, as army aid to the civil power is presented as another manifestation of the supposed authoritarian influence.

Few would dispute that the SADF has an internal security role in the final resort.

What is worrying is that the deployment of troops in black townships during the last quarter of 1984 appeared to be premature. Since then, the military has been regularly utilised to support the police. Unless this worrying trend is quickly reversed, the overall result will be counter-productive, rather than conducive, to peace.

There are three overlapping stages in the gradual escalation of police force to deal with corresponding forms of public violence:

- The issue of special protective clothing (shields, visors, helmets), accompanied by anti-riot drills.
- The further resort to incapacitating riot control agents such as plastic bullets and tear gas.
- The use of live ammunition and normal military weapons.

If the police are to deal successfully with the stages of escalating civil unrest, then perhaps a new paramilitary unit should be established.

The existence of a separate riot squad — independent of both the military and the police — is common in Western Europe: the French "*Compagnies Republicaines de Sécurité*" (CRS), the Dutch "*Koninklijke Marechaussee*", the West

German "*Bereitschaftspolizei*", etc. This would enable the regular police to cultivate an image of serving the interest of all members of the community, thus divorcing them from these duties that have given the SAP a stigma as enforcers of internal order.

Clearly, there is no simple solution to the issues confronted here. However, one appropriate course of action might be to adopt and adapt the London Metropolitan Police model.

There, riot reserves are made up of constables, each with three years' service and each returning to conventional duties after three years in the riot unit.

The Minister of Law and Order should also take immediate steps to implement his recently announced intention of bringing the SAP from its actual complement of about 47 000 personnel to its authorised establishment. Measures should also be implemented to upgrade the quality of recruits.

Ultimately, however, none of these measures will be of much moment unless concurrent political and socio-economic policies are introduced to alleviate the grievances that trigger off violent unrest in the first place.

The South African Government should address itself more keenly to the roots of civil conflict instead of concentrating on administering the bitter medicine that follows in its wake.

CSO: 3400/768

22 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

ANGLICANS ON COLLISION COURSE WITH SADF OVER CHAPLAINS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jul 85 p 10

[Article by Keith Adendroth]

[Text]

THE Anglican Church and the SA Defence Force are on a collision course following the controversial decision of the church's synod on Monday to take over control of army padres.

Sources in the church said yesterday that this move would effectively mean the end of the provision for the religious and spiritual needs of servicemen — particularly of national servicemen.

A Defence Force spokesman, asked to comment on the decision, said that the SADF had not yet received any official notification of the move and for this reason could not yet comment.

In effect the decision — which has long been lobbied in the church and has been the cause of bitter controversy — would see the withdrawal of official Anglican chaplains from the force.

The move means that in future bishops for each particular diocese will have full control over whom they appoint to work in their diocese — and in the case of an operational area can refuse to "licence" a priest to work in the area.

The Defence Force, on its side, has made it clear that it would not permit plain clothes priests to minister to the forces, for security and other reasons.

At present military padres, of whatever denomination, hold the rank of Colonel and are paid by the Defence Force.

They are subject to military discipline and security strictures, and in terms of the Geneva convention of 1949 chaplains have to be "officially attached" to the armed forces to enjoy immunity.

The motives of the Anglican Church hierarchy leading up to the move lies in the "justness" of the war in South West Africa.

The argument is that a chaplain, by his "morale boosting" role gives support and is part of a "war machine" which is fighting an "unjust war."

The Bishop of Namibia, the Rev James Kau-lume, has already made it clear that he is not prepared to "licence" uniformed army padres in the area.

He is on record as stat-

ing that no uniformed Anglican would be welcome in a church in his diocese.

In church circles the decision of the synod is seen as setting an important precedent — pointing the way for the Catholic Church and Methodist Church, both of which have been lobbying for the removal of military padres, to follow suit.

SOUTH AFRICA

ANGLICAN CHURCH DECISION WILL INCREASE EXODUS OF ANGLICANS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jul 85 p 10

[Text]

Citizen Reporter

THE Anglican Church decision on SADF padres will escalate the already growing exodus of members of the church, according to Anglicans interviewed yesterday.

Father Arthur Lewis, veteran Rhodesian missionary and now Anglican parson at Phalaborwa, said when asked to comment, that he wanted personally to dissociate himself from the decision.

"I believe that the Anglican Bishops in Southern Africa already have far more power than their counterparts in the mother Church of England.

"Further control, and limitations on the freedom of conscience of the clergy, bode ill for the church" he said.

An Anglican cleric who did not want to be named for obvious reasons said: "coming on top of the controversial appointment of Bishop Desmond Tutu as Bishop of Johannesburg, this could be the last straw for many Anglicans."

"The sad part is that the people who will suffer most are the servicemen — particularly young National Servicemen who need spiritual guidance more than anybody else in the field."

Another parson said that the decision had been "terribly cleverly done" — seen against the background of the committal of the church to the philosophy and policy of propagating the so-called "social gospel".

The move had no biblical authority either — the Bible making it clear that the Bishops must be servants and not masters.

A lay member of the church — but himself in a thorny position because of the nature of his job — said: "ordinary members are kicking like hell already."

"The hierarchy would do well to remember that the church needs money to keep going — and that disinvestment, which we

apparently favour — can be applied and can work in two ways."

Another cleric said that members of the church should ask themselves why, in a South African context, the church was opposed to military chaplains — while in England the tradition of military chaplaincy was very strong.

A clergyman said that padres were regarded by many in the church as being "government henchmen or stooges."

He said that worldwide Anglican membership was reported to have dropped by 10-million, or a fifth of total membership, in the past five years.

SOUTH AFRICA

PRIESTS ON TWO SIDES OF POLITICAL LINES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Jul 85 p 17

[Article by Phil Mtinkulu]

[Text]

Bishop Simeon Nkoane, the Bishop Suffragan of Johannesburg East, lives in in kwaThema near Springs. The mayor of this East Rand township is the Rev Joe Mzamane.

Both men are Anglican priests and, as Bishop Suffragan, Bishop Nkoane is Father Mzamane's spiritual superior. But Father Mzamane, as Mayor of kwaThema, is Bishop Nkoane's temporal leader.

The two men have been in the headlines during the past two weeks because of their roles in township unrest.

Bishop Nkoane has made news because of the role he has played in officiating at funerals and because of threats on his life.

SET ON FIRE

Mr Mzamane has been called upon to resign as a councillor. His house has been set on fire and two youths were allegedly killed by police near his house after the funeral of the hand grenade victims on Tuesday.

When Bishop Nkoane was officiating at the funerals at kwaThema stadium, police were guarding Father Mzamane's house.

One priest is seen to be associated with the young protesters while another is being guarded by police.

The bishop is seen as a hero in the township and whenever people have problems he is the first to be contacted.

But town councillors, including Father Mzamane, have been criticised and asked to resign by the youths and by the bishop.

Mr Mzamane has said he would resign only if called upon to do so by the residents whom he serves.

The two priests — being in the same church — should be communicating. But it is no secret that relations between them are strained.

Mr Mzamane refused to discuss the matter with *The Star* and said questions should be addressed to Bishop Nkoane.

Bishop Nkoane said that, as a bishop in the area, he had many responsibilities and was not always in kwaThema. But, he said, he bore no malice against Mr Mzamane.

"There is no animosity on my part although I think it would be better if he would resign from his position."

SPELT OUT

How does the Anglican Church see the positions of the two men?

This has been spelt out, albeit with difficulty, by Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Bishop of Johan-

nesburg, in whose diocese both men fall.

Referring to Mr Mzamane's direct role as a community councillor, he said: "The church views the happenings on the East Rand in a very serious light. That is why I was sent out with the second most senior leader of the Anglican Church, Bishop Kenneth Oram of Grahamstown, to visit the people of the East Rand and express the synod's solidarity with them.

"Bishop Oram, as Dean of the Province of South Africa, should actually be at the synod dealing with very important matters but he was told the East Rand situation was most serious and could not wait.

"We are not unmindful of Mr Mzamane's position as a mayor in the system of councils which many blacks reject and we prefer to look at it as a domestic matter.

"I will soon be looking into his case. I want to say I will not be trying to apply any rules but will deal with the matter strictly on a pastoral basis.

"It is a situation complicated by the fact that the bishop of the

diocese is a patron of the United Democratic Front and also a committee member of the National Forum.

"Indeed, one priest of the diocese is actually vice-president of the Azanian People's Organisation.

"So, if I apply any rules in Mr Mzamane's case, how do I do that? How will I be able to reprimand him for what he is doing while allowing other priests of the diocese to be concerned in matters relating to their people?

"As I say, it is a domestic matter which I will address in a pastoral way. We are not unmindful of it."

CONCERNED

● From London, *The Star* Bureau reports that the British Council of Churches is concerned about the safety of Bishop Nkoane.

The council has sent a telegram to Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange, saying it is deeply disturbed by death threats against the bishop.

SOUTH AFRICA

GROWING BELIEF WITHIN NGK IN SUPPORT OF CHURCH UNITY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Jul 85 p 20

[Article by Hannes De Wet]

[Text]

There is a movement towards structural unity between the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) and its sister churches and this will not easily be stopped.

This is the view of a Louis Trichardt NGK minister, Dr J A Lombard, who has recently obtained a doctorate in theology on the NGK's mission policy.

"I think the leaders in our church are beginning to realise that faith should be the only qualification for church membership — that no church should be closed to anybody.

"We will probably see signs of this movement at the next meeting of the General Synod in 1986."

Dr Lombard is quick to add that much has still to be done to convince the NGK's white membership in general that their churches should be open to all races. Many are still afraid that they will be crowded out.

"We will probably also lose members to the more conservative Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk in the process.

"But I believe that the movement towards structural unity won't be easily stopped. It won't happen overnight, but history will take its course."

One of the conclusions Dr Lombard reaches in his thesis is that the racial structure of the NGK's mission policy would have to be removed.

"Otherwise the church won't be able to fulfil its missionary calling. Serious attention will have to be given to the biblical command of unity.

It has often been said, Dr Lombard writes in his thesis, that the principle of separateness in the NGK originated from missionary considerations. But the real reason was a colour-consciousness on the part of the white members.

Race-consciousness became a factor in church life during the first half of the 19th Century.

This led to a synodal decision in 1857 that church members of other races could receive the sacraments in a separate building. Although this was never the intention, this decision eventually resulted in the founding of separate churches for different race groups.

Because of the fear of assimilation, the policy of separateness was applied even more stringently in Natal, the Free State and Transvaal.

"The question of separateness or apartheid gained prominence as a result of the rise of Afrikaner nationalism, which applied the concepts of German romanticism ... to the Afrikaners.

"The Afrikaner nation was, accordingly, regarded as a chosen nation whose very creation was exceptional, a nation endowed by God with a special responsibility.

"It was impressed upon the Afrikaner to remain loyal and to preserve his purity of race as part of his religious duties. The Afrikaner, therefore, had to isolate himself from other nations in South Africa.

"They, in turn, were obliged to obey the Divine command of preserving their own cultures."

This theologising of separateness led to efforts to justify apartheid on scriptural grounds — to declare that apartheid was the will of God.

The result, says Dr Lombard, was that the Bible was selectively used. Instead of trying to find a biblical policy for the church, Afrikaner theologists regarded apartheid as a constant variable.

The tendency was to look for scriptural verses which suited the constant variable.

In reality, says Dr Lombard, the Bible places more emphasis on unity than on separateness.

"One of the NGK's most important tasks in the future will be to bring an end to colour bias. Artificial and forced separateness — however good the intentions — are too strongly as-

sociated with unjust racial discrimination.

"It is being regarded with suspicion and has become unacceptable to people of other races."

Unity doesn't have to mean the disappearance of different churches for different cultural and language groups, says Dr Lombard.

But the differences should not be over-emphasised. There should be one general synod for the whole NGK family. Synods and rings should be set up on a geographical basis — and not according to colour and race.

"Members should have a free choice on where and with whom they want to worship. Church councils should be able to call any minister they want to serve their congregation."

Only then would the NGK be able to extend and continue its missionary work, says Dr Lombard.

● The sister churches of the NGK are the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sendingkerk (coloured), the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Afrika (black) and the Reformed Church in Africa (Indian).

SOUTH AFRICA

DISPUTE OVER JOINT WORSHIP IN DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH (NGK)

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 19 Jul 85 p 3

[Article: "Church Councils May Decide on Worship, Say NG Ministers"]

[Text] Councils of the Dutch Reformed Church [NGK] are autonomous with respect to the admission of non-Whites to church buildings, as long as decisions are taken in accordance with the position of the General Synod.

That is the position of clergymen with respect to the latest agitation in the church over the admission of non-Whites. The dispute springs from the recent decision of the NGK congregation at Pietersburg North that no non-Whites will be allowed in the church building. According to that decision the police will be called if non-Whites refuse to leave the church building.

The argument further intensified after a letter from Dr Dirk Hattingh, actuary of the Western Cape Synod, in DIE KERKBLAD, official organ of the NGK. In his letter Dr. Hattingh says that a church council may not make a decision to exclude anyone from public worship, because to do so conflicts with the decisions of the General Synod.

A church council does in fact have the right to decide whether it wishes to admit non-Whites or not, says Dr Corneels van Heerden of the Rietfontein North congregation in Pretoria. A church council must merely take care that its decisions fall within those of the General Synod. "The congregation at Pietersburg acted within its rights," says Dr. Van Heerden.

Rev Wynand van Wyk of the NGK congregation at Merlindale agrees. It is a church council's right to judge the bona fides of someone who wants to attend a service. The General Synod may not prescribe to a church council what its actions should be. A church council is autonomous--even to determine whether a White may attend a public service. "The NGK is not open," says Rev Van Wyk.

Joint worship was already a serious point of contention during the most recent General Synod, held in Pretoria in 1982. A temporary commission on doctrine and current affairs then declared that church councils that refuse

admission to non-Whites under all circumstances are in conflict with the Word of God. The commission recommended that church councils be informed that such decisions were invalid.

This position was, however, rejected by 214 votes to 189. It was thereafter decided that the manner in which the communion of the saints was observed in the church was the responsibility of the local church council.

In a recent issue of DIE KERKBODE a leading article appeared that is interpreted as a cautious plea for open churches. In the leading article, under the heading "House of Prayer," Isaiah 56:7 is quoted: ". . . for my house shall be called a house of prayer for all nations."

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CSO: 3401/254

SOUTH AFRICA

ANGLICAN BISHOP OF NATAL HIGHLIGHTS CHURCH RIFT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jul 85 p 12

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

DURBAN. — Bishop Michael Nuttal, Anglican Archbishop of Natal, has highlighted, in a letter to the church in Natal, the deep divisions in the church after the Synod of the church met in Pietermaritzburg early this month.

Bishop Nuttal said in a newsletter that the Anglican Church should negotiate urgently to achieve the "civilisation" of its chaplains in the Defence Force.

The issue would otherwise remain a source of controversy and pain in the life of the church.

Reflecting on the Synod's deliberations, Bishop Nuttal said that the church made a significant decision about the role of the chaplains in the Defence Force.

The Synod had passed a resolution by 133 votes to 24 that chaplains should be seen to be representatives of Christ and

his church by, in particular, not wearing military uniforms and not being paid by the Defence Force.

This was a major issue at the Synod and many delegates walked out in protest.

He dealt at length with the "agonising" Synod debate over a proposed change in a church canon which could, in effect, have led to conscript soldiers in the operational area in South West Africa being deprived of the ministry of Anglican priests.

"Such a deprivation weighed heavily on the consciences of some members of the Synod, just as the continued presence of the SADF in Namibia (and the church's opposed identification with this through its chaplains) weighed heavily on the consciences of others."

The proposed change in the canon had to be voted on three times in three "readings". It was

accepted at the first reading, but was rejected at the third.

He said that news media which reported the first meeting as if it was final and then had to report the opposite after the third reading, has created "a wonderful recipe for confusion among the ignorant and ill-informed."

Coming to the crux of the deep division now existing in the Anglican Church, Bishop Nuttal said that the proposed change would have meant that chaplains would need the permission of the Bishop of Namibia to minister in his diocese — and he (the Bishop of Namibia) — had told Press reporters at the Synod that he would not be willing to authorise chaplains to minister to what he regarded as a foreign army of occupation in his country.

Summing up, Bishop Nuttal said: "What we saw happening in the Synod, I believe, was an in-

terplay in creating tension, of the prophetic and the pastoral role of the church. On the one hand we were saying that the increase in militarisation of our country, and in particular its defence, was unjust and the social order called apartheid, requires a voice of protest."

Bishop Nuttal said that the matter of military chaplains was undoubtedly causing serious divisions in the church and had to be resolved.

At least four clergymen in Natal and more than 150 lay members are about to sign a protest to Bishop Phillip Russell, Archbishop of Cape Town, and head of the Anglican Church in Southern Africa, over the chaplain issue.

This was decided this week at a meeting of local clergymen and lay members in the province who are opposed to chaplains being separated from the Defence Force.

22 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

POLITICAL BISHOPS URGED TO RETURN TO BIBLE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jul 85 p 8

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

DISSATISFIED Anglican Church members are openly revolting against their "political bishops".

A leading Pretoria lay Anglican, Mrs Beryl Mentz, told The Citizen yesterday that a body to "fight" the activities of the "political bishops" and the "politicised Synod" of the church had been formed on Wednesday night in response to "snowballing" requests and pressure from concerned Anglicans throughout the country.

"And our first campaign will be to persuade the laity — the grassroots members of the church — to withhold their finances from the bishops and priests — and to stop holding future Synods until the clerics get back to doing their jobs and stop meddling in politics."

The formation of the body, "Anglicans Concerned for Truth and Spirituality" (ACTS), confirms the worst fear of the leader of the country's two million plus Anglicans, Archbishop Philip Russell of Cape Town.

Dissatisfaction among members of the church, mainly White but some Black, has been increasing since the appointment of Bishop Desmond Tutu as Bishop of Johannesburg.

Mrs Mentz told The Citizen yesterday: "The straw which has broken the camel's back was the political decisions of the newest Synod and particularly the Leftist stand against Anglican priests serving as padres to the armed forces."

Mrs Mentz added: "Support for punitive measures to get the bishops and priests back to the pulpit and away from politicising and propagating the so-called

liberation theology or social gospel is piling up daily throughout the country.

ACTS was formed in response to widespread and growing dissatisfaction among Anglicans because of "the introduction of politics into our church", he said.

The body had three aims:

- To dedicate itself to the maintenance and furtherance of the Gospels as enshrined in the Scriptures and universal creeds and received by the Anglican Church in the South African prayer book;
- To oppose "the recent change in the message of the church from a spiritual one dealing with man's relationship to God to a political one"; and
- To oppose "attempts from within the church to undermine the faith of Christians serving in the security forces."

Mrs Mentz said: "We urge all Africans to write to Archbishop Russell, their bishops and their local priests, asking them to ensure that nothing is done to interfere with the present functions of the chaplains.

"Then, realising that Synods are the main instruments through which change has been brought into the church, we are demanding that a moratorium be placed on all Synods especially the bishops' Synod due in November.

"The task of the laity is to send bishops and priests back to their Bibles and to their work and to deny them the finance for the holding of future Synods until the present crises has passed."

Mr Mentz stressed "that our purpose is not to bring division in the church but to return to spirituality for all."

CSO: 3400/766

SOUTH AFRICA

STUDENTS SAY SCRAP INFLUX CONTROL

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Jul 85 p 1

[Text]

DELEGATES to the congress of the Afrikaanse Studentebond at Stellenbosch yesterday voted overwhelmingly for motions calling for the scrapping of influx control within a year and the rejection of the idea of a separate state for whites in South Africa.

The motions were *gespreksmosies*, or motions for discussion, and the results do not constitute official ASB policy. They can, however, be seen as an indication of the mood of the congress.

The influx control motion was proposed by ASB secretary Willie Kruger, a final-year law student at the Rand Afrikaans University, who told the congress the pass laws were one of the greatest stumbling blocks in the way of peaceful change.

Influx control had initially been instituted to control housing, unemployment and political problems, he said.

The reality of the black man in cities could not be wished away. The scrapping of influx control would not affect the homelands policy.

Government could likewise come to an agreement with the self-governing national states, he said. An announcement now that influx control would be scrapped could form an important part of a declaration of intent.

Such a decision would take courage, and "courage and daring are not qualities to which the Afrikaner is a stranger", he said.

CSO: 3400/766

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA SELECTS STUDENT ALLIES

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 21 Jul 85 p 14

[Article by Susan Fleming]

[Text]

WIDENING gaps in the political views of South African student groups have been spectacularly demonstrated at conferences held by the National Union of South African Students, the Afrikaanse Studentebond and the National Student Federation.

While, over the past week, Nusas and ASB students studied issues relevant to South Africa — township unrest, influx control and the role of the United Democratic Front — the NSF staged an international bash which dealt with problems further from home.

The NSF, which is at the opposite end of the political spectrum to Nusas, was formed last April to oppose the "authoritarian domination of South African campuses by radicals".

The NSF's main concern seems to be the firm establishment of a free-market system and the abolition of any form of communism and socialism.

The three student groups' choice of speakers indicated where they stood politically. The ASB chose speakers from different political spectrums — from the State President to Mr Franklin Sonn, president of the Union of Teachers' Associations and of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association.

Nusas and the NSF were addressed by speakers who held the same political viewpoints as their own.

The NSF's Youth for Freedom conference received the rubber stamp of approval from the State President, Mr

P W Botha, who congratulated the students on their "splendid initiative" in holding the international meeting.

The Nusas festival, entitled "From Apartheid to Democracy — the Search for Peace", focused mainly on township unrest, the role of the SADF in the townships and the disappearance of prominent black political leaders.

Nusas president Brendan Barry dedicated the festival to Mr Matthew Goniwe of the United Democratic Front whose charred body was found on the road between Cradock and Port Elizabeth on the opening day of the festival.

While Nusas deplored the use of the SADF in townships, the NSF employed security guards for delegates and speakers labelled by NSF president Russel Crystal as "security risks".

Mr Crystal said he was not concerned what his opposition would say about the presence of the guards.

"We are looking at their presence on a practical rather than an emotional level. We cannot judge our actions on how we think our opposition will react," he said.

The issue of apartheid was not discussed at the NSF international meeting. A French delegate said it was strange that although the students had spoken about freedom for four days the word "apartheid" had never been mentioned.

Afrikaans students discussed apartheid at length and called for the scrapping of influx control. ASB delegates also voted to examine the goals, nature and constitution of the United Demo-

cratic Front — to which Nusas is affiliated — and it was also proposed that the consequences of ASB liaison with the UDF should be investigated.

While Nusas relationships with prominent black UDF leaders and Cosas was evident at its festival, the ASB discussed its link with the Inkatha Youth Brigade.

Referring to this relationship, the president of the ASB, Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk, told students: "We are all together in this country and we must talk together."

The source of NSF affluence has long been questioned and it has been estimated that its recent conference at the Carlton Hotel cost about R400 000.

NSF president Crystal revealed that conservative businessmen and organisations from the United States had sponsored a large part of the NSF conference.

The ASB held its conference at the University of Stellenbosch, while the Nusas festival was staged at the University of the Witwatersrand.

CSO: 3400/787

SOUTH AFRICA

STUDENTS STAGE ANTI-REAGAN DEMONSTRATION IN DURBAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jul 85 p 4

[Text]

Between 250 and 300 students, mostly from the medical faculty at the University of Natal in Durban, blamed the Reagan administration for the state of emergency in South Africa during a demonstration in the Durban central area shortly after 11 am yesterday.

The students — carrying banners like "Ronald Reagan is responsible for the state of emergency in South Africa", "US support apartheid", and "American government enslaves the Blacks" — marched down Smith Street shortly after 11 am, and then turned into Durban Club Place where the American Consul's offices are situated on the fifth floor of a commercial building.

The students were able to enter the information office of the US Consul in Durban, which is in a ground floor passage, and denounced the American government for its "constructive engagement policies".

Police arrived and prevented the demos from reaching the fifth floor and also cordoned off Smith Street.

The demos then marched up Smith Street.

Near the City Square Gardens, a police officer, using a loud hailer, warned that they were demonstrating illegally. He gave them between three and five minutes to disperse.

Most of the students dispersed and there were no arrests.

CSO: 3400/799

SOUTH AFRICA

APPEARANCE OF DEATH SQUADS

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Have events in South Africa now reached a stage where the term "civil war" is far from inappropriate? In the past few weeks the bodies of four anti-apartheid campaigners were found stabbed and burned outside the town of Cradock, 250 kilometres north of Port Elizabeth; there is talk of a mysterious extreme right death squad calling itself the "third force"; three weeks ago, bishop Desmond TUTU claimed that Whites had hired 30 Black killers to assassinate 13 prominent leaders of the Black community, including himself. Elsewhere, in the Black townships, particularly in those of Thabony, Duduza and Ekangala, Black businessmen and local municipal councillors who know themselves to be the targets of rioters are hiring Black vigilantes to eliminate students and anti-apartheid campaigners. Since March, these vigilantes have reportedly tortured and killed four activists, while several have themselves been killed in counter-attacks by Black militants. Meanwhile, the police have apparently decided on a policy of physical elimination of suspects during operations in the townships, as happened this week in Duduza. Previously mass arrests were the usual practice in so-called "anti-crime" sweeps.

On the side of the frustrated and rebellious Black masses the "squad" phenomenon has also appeared. A few months ago the "Soweto suicide brigade" attacked several "Black collaborators". On June 12 the "Western Cape suicide brigade" claimed responsibility for grenade attacks on Llewellyn LANDERS, the just-appointed Coloured government minister, and on the home of Fred PETER, a member of the Coloured chamber of the tricameral parliament and national secretary of the Labour party. The claim by this previously unknown group to be fighting for the implementation of the Freedom Charter could indicate a connection with the African National Congress.

What is particularly striking in the current situation in South Africa is the yawning gap between the concessions or the planned actions of the government and the anti-apartheid movements respectively, and the extreme frustration which is evident in the Black population as a whole. Paradoxically, the more the government progresses in reforming apartheid the more Black anger takes the form of explosions of anarchy severely repressed. Similarly, the two outlawed liberation movements, the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress, seem to have been

overtaken by events and are trying to jump on the bandwagon. It was June this year before the ANC asked itself the question of what was the best strategy for getting rid of apartheid. As for the Blacks who support the status quo, they realise that they are not organised and it is time for them to acquire the means of defending themselves against those determined to hunt down "collaborators" with the Whites.

So are all the political parties already things of the past now, from the Progressive Federal Party of the "liberal" Frederick van Zyl SLABBERT, which is currently trying to make common cause with Zulu chief Gataha BUTHELEZI's Inkatha movement, to the Conservative party fighting the attempt of president Pieter BOTHA's National Party to introduce a modicum of reform, and including the banned left-wing movements? Such could be the message of the "suicide squads" and the "third force", indications of Blacks and Whites taking it upon themselves to resolve matters whatever the cost.

CSO: 3400/793

SOUTH AFRICA

DEATH SQUADS STRIKE TERROR INTO LIFE OF TOWNSHIP PEOPLE

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 21 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by John MacLennan]

[Text] THE FIRST terror hit list appeared in Soweto last month by courtesy of one Molotov Bizzah, whose macabre story sounds like something written by Ian Fleming on a bad day.

He had been recruited as member of a "hit squad", he said at a Johannesburg media conference, with the purpose of mounting "Operation Demolition". In terms of this they would kidnap 14 people, including Bishop Desmond Tutu, as well as United Democratic Front, Azanian Peoples' Organisation and Urban Foundation members.

Behind the scheme was the so-called Society of Young Africa, led by former journalist Meshack Mabogoane and two whites known only as Westhuizen and Pieterse.

Members of the squad knew one another by code names including BA, Arafat and Castro. They were to be armed and had to be physically fit.

The kidnapped people were to be taken to a farm in the Parys district and held while the leaders negotiated for an end to the United States disinvestment campaign and the establishment of a new political order.

All so much pie in the sky. As far as could be established, Mr Bizzah is running his consumers' co-operative in Soweto without any undue attention from the police while Mr Mabogoane apparently admitted his plans without getting into any trouble.

What does matter is that one of the men on the list, UDF Transvaal vice-president Mr Frank Chikane, had his house firebombed.

And the UDF's secretary in the Western Cape, Mr Trevor Manuel, says his group is now aware of other death lists in Duduza (where Alex Pailane, a member of the Congress of South African Students, died after a savage beating) as well as another in the Eastern Cape.

"These hit lists tell us that death squads are definitely operating and that their targets are well selected," he said.

Another top UDF man who lives in fear is Mr Christmas Tinto (he was born on Christmas Day 59 years ago) who has been warned--as were the four who were buried yesterday.

As in all the warnings it was relayed through a telephone call to his home. A male voice told him without rancour: "Mr Tinto, you are on the hit list." Then the man hung up.

Now Mr Tinto is someone who has chewed tough political bones and he does not normally scare easily, but he is a worried man today.

He was born in Transkei and grew up the hard way. He was expelled from his school for leading a pupils' strike over food, when on to shovel ore in a Boksburg gold mine and was fired yet again for leading a miners' strike.

Since then he has worked officially only as a labourer or a cleaner, and today makes a top wage of perhaps R30 a week by hawking second-hand clothes around his township of Guguletu, Cape Town, where he lives in a four-roomed house with his wife and six children.

Unofficially he also obtained a political "job" when he joined the African National Congress and organised unions for black hospital and railway workers. This earned him sentences of 13 years on Robben Island for furthering the purposes of a banned group. In the end he only served two years because of successful appeals.

"Ten years ago I would not have worried," he said. Today, in view of the killings, he is not so sanguine.

"When the dog barks I know I must jump out of bed. My family also feels bad."

CSO: 3400/787

SOUTH AFRICA

INSTITUTE SAYS ANGER AT ROOT OF UNREST

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Jul 85 p 3

[Text]

NEARLY 300 people have died countrywide in political violence so far this year, the SA Institute of Race Relations said at the weekend.

The total number of deaths since the beginning of September is about 450.

A statement released by institute director John Kane-Berman says there is no doubt that "pent-up black anger and frustration at decades of stunted political aspirations" is the underlying cause of the unrest.

The statement said political violence would not be eradicated until black people were satisfied that their human dignity was recognised and were convinced that their political aspirations were being addressed adequately.

"Only then will the country have a chance of uniting against hard-core perpetrators of violence on left and right.

"The high number of deaths in incidents involving policemen is cause for very grave concern."

The institute says the allegations of unlawful police action, notably in the Eastern Cape and the East Rand, are particularly alarming, and it is of the utmost importance that they be investigated speedily.

"The invitation by the police to people with relevant evidence to present it to them is inadequate, if only because nobody should be judge in his own case," the institute said.

It suggests that a body such as the General Council of the Bar should be requested to conduct a public enquiry.

CSO: 3400/766

SOUTH AFRICA

HOW CURRENT TOWNSHIP VIOLENCE IS AFFECTING VERLIGTE ATTITUDES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Jul 85 p 12

[Article by Hannes De Wet]

[Text]

The nationwide situation of unrest could dampen enthusiasm for reform — but this need not necessarily be the case. It could also make people more aware of the need for political change.

This emerged from discussions with National Party politicians and experts in political science.

According to some MPs, many Afrikaner verligtes realise that the unrest is being spearheaded by a radical minority. Nevertheless, some of them do feel resentment because their intentions appear not to be appreciated.

This is evident from remarks by Mr Chris Rencken, MP for Benoni:

"I think the verligte Afrikaners are disappointed.

"The political changes we have seen so far haven't all come about easily. Many people have been working hard to involve blacks in the political process. And now we have riots.

"History has shown that violence and unrest tend to dampen the spirit of those striving for reform.

"White voters will, of course, become scared and hesitant. People are getting worried about the scenes they see on television.

"Many voters have come a long way in accepting the idea of political reform. Their verligtheid is like a young plant — still vulnerable. The riots could have a negative influence on the inclination towards change."

Mr Albert Nothnagel, MP for Innesdal in Pretoria, agrees that the riots have had an inhibiting effect on enthusiasm for reform.

"But," he adds in the same breath, "one realises that the majority of blacks are caught up in the unrest without knowing what the real aims of radical elements such as the UDF and Azapo are.

"The riots show that an inherent hate potential has been building up over the years. Only a fool would want to stop reform now.

"Clergymen standing beneath red flags in their purple robes and the barbaric burning of suspects should make everybody aware of the need for reform in an orderly manner.

"Many have not realised before how serious the situation really is. Now they do. Even Bishop Desmond Tutu got a fright."

Mr Nothnagel says he hasn't come across people who were talking about changing their political viewpoint because of the unrest.

"But I have heard voters ask (referring to rioters): 'Are those the people we would have to negotiate with?'"

Dr J J Vilonel, indirectly elected Transvaal MP, thinks the effects of the riots are strengthening the view that violence can't be tolerated for the sake of change.

"On the other hand, the unrest emphasises that change must come. It can make people aware of the fact that the situation is indeed serious," says Dr Vilonel.

Mr Wynand Malan, MP for Randburg, doubts that the unrest is having any effect at all on the attitudes of verligte Afrikaners.

"The driving force for reform is moral and Christian conviction. It's a matter of principle. And principles aren't swayed by daily events."

Professor Mike Hough of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria speculates that there are two kinds of reaction to the unrest:

- People who feel that reform should be accelerated to prevent more violence.

- And those who say that political change has done nothing to curb unrest.

"A bit of both are probably happening at the moment — although I don't believe that the general atmosphere in favour of reform has been radically affected yet."

CSO: 3400/784

SOUTH AFRICA

MORE WHITE WORKERS JOIN MINE WORKERS UNION

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 19 Jun 85 p 2

[Article: "MWU Grows Strongly after Wiehahn Report"]

[Text] The membership of the Mine Workers Union [MWU] is increasing rapidly as more and more white workers--some from outside the mining industry--join.

According to a spokesman for the MWU the increase in membership in the past year was almost 10 percent, and the rate is on the increase.

This development is the direct consequence of the Government's application of the Wiehahn recommendations and the feeling of uncertainty and menace that this has created among white workers in practically all sectors.

The MWU is above all flooded with requests for membership from white manufacturing workers. This phenomenon began after 1980 when more and more white workers began to feel seriously the effects of the application of the Wiehahn report.

The compulsory integration of facilities, the pressure of black unions and the alliance of factory management with black unions against white workers were the direct consequences of this.

The stand of the MWU and its secretary, Mr Arrie Paulus, against integration of the workplace makes that union exceptionally attractive to white workers who feel themselves threatened. Some of the workers now joining the MWU were members of other unions, but these unions did not intervene in the defense of their members.

Over the past year the MWU also obtained permission from the Government to expand its range to include a large number of industries. That means that members can be recruited in these industries. Among these industries were various Iscor [Iron and Steel Corporation] plants, Highveld Steel and Vanadium in Witbank, Consolidated Wire Industries in Vanderbijlpark, Vaal Transport in Vanderbijlpark, Hekett South Africa in Vanderbijlpark, Holland Electro Chemical Industries in Newcastle and the Modderfontein explosives factory.

The MWU recently altered its constitution to make provision for the admission of an additional 200 job categories. Apart from the mining industry, the MWU now accepts members for the iron, steel, chromium, manganese and metallurgical industries. Workers in the oil, plastics, electrotechnical engineering, baking, brewing, printing, woodworking, candy-manufacturing, tobacco, explosives, and many other industries can also now become members of the MWU.

12906

CSO: 3401/252

SOUTH AFRICA

NON-WHITES AT NATIONALIST GATHERINGS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 19 Jun 85 p 5

[Article: "Non-Whites Admitted to NP Meetings"]

[Text] The NP [National Party] will admit non-Whites to its public meetings on condition that the Group Areas Act is not violated.

On enquiry the NP reacted to a challenge issued last week by the HNP [Herstigste Nasionale Party] to state clearly whether it would allow non-Whites at its public meetings. The HNP issued this challenge with reference to the Government's decision to repeal the Prohibition of Political Interference.

NP-MP [National Party member of parliament] Mr Fanus Schoeman says that in the nature of things non-Whites will be able to attend NP meetings. "They will even be able to attend meetings of the HNP." Non-Whites will be able to attend NP meetings provided that the Group Areas Act is not violated.

The general secretary of the HNP, Mr Louis Stofberg, says that even if there should be no law preventing non-Whites from attending meetings of the HNP, the Party will not allow them to do so. "Mr Schoeman is hiding behind the Group Areas Act--but the law will not prevent non-Whites from attending NP meetings."

On the question of non-White membership in the NP, Mr Schoeman says that the party's congresses will decide about this.

DIE AFRIKANER also asked Mr Schoeman about the NP's attitude as to the conduct of the two newly appointed non-White deputy ministers at NP congresses. "No decision has yet been made about this," says Mr Schoeman. "Because they are deputy ministers it is not ipso facto the case that they will handle draft resolutions. That will depend on a decision by the NP's executive. That decision has not yet been made."

In the meantime it is reported that MP's of the opposition party in the Indian Chamber, Solidarity, will probably join the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] in August. Such a step will make the PFP the official opposition in both the White Chamber and the Indian Chamber.

The same reports indicate that "informal contact" between the PFP and the left wing of the Labor Party is on the increase.

The PFP is apparently busy with plans for the large-scale recruitment of non-White members. The party may even decide to contest seats in all three chambers at a coming general election.

12906

CSO: 3401/252

SOUTH AFRICA

COLORED, INDIAN PRESSURE WEAKENS INFLUX CONTROL LAW

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 19 Jun 85 p 2

[Article: "Black Rights: Indians and Coloreds Force Government's Hand"]

[Text] Colored and Indian members of parliament have forced the government into a significant further weakening of Black influx control.

Blacks in White areas will henceforth acquire permanent status after 10 years, irrespective of how many employers they have worked for. This decision was taken by the parliamentary Standing Committee on Cooperation and Development. The Government had originally intended to amend the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act only to the extent that Blacks not have to be employed in one specific development area, but that time periods may be accumulated until a Black worker qualifies for rights under Article 10.

Colored and Indian members of the Standing Committee expressed their dissatisfaction with this, however. The Colored Labor Party declared, for example, that it would not support that bill. To achieve a consensus the Government agreed that the prescribed time period for which a Black must be present in the white area also be reduced.

Though the non-White members of the Standing Committee were still not satisfied, they were given to understand by the minister of cooperation and development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that it would merely be an interim measure. Further concessions will be made later this year inasmuch as the President's Council is currently busy investigating the matter.

The KP-MP [Conservative Party member of parliament] and spokesman for the party on cooperation and development, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, says that the change in the law will give further momentum to the black influx into white areas, which is already out of control. The numbers of Blacks who qualify for rights in the white area will rapidly increase because Blacks can now acquire rights in more than one prescribed area. Many Blacks who had to wait for the period of 15 years to expire, will now acquire rights immediately.

"The Coloreds and Indians clearly had the whip-hand in this case. Other substantial concessions will be made before the end of the year. Then hardly any measures limiting influx will remain," Dr Hartzenberg told DIE AFRIKANER.

The Government's decision to weaken influx control is in line with the resolution expressed earlier this year by the state president, Mr P. W. Botha. When he opened Parliament on 25 January, Mr Botha said that steps to promote "orderly" urbanization and to eliminate "negative" and "discriminatory" aspects of influx control were receiving urgent attention.

12906

CSO: 3401/252

SOUTH AFRICA

COLOREDS, INDIANS PART OF SYSTEM SAYS PFP

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 21 Jul 85 p 14

[Article by David Breier]

[Text]

THE REASON why coloured and Indian politicians went into the tricameral Parliament was to destroy apartheid from within. But research into their performance this year reveals they have instead become part of the Government.

A report on the performances of various parties was published by the research department of the Progressive Federal Party, the official Opposition in the white House of Parliament.

The PFP may soon contest elections in the coloured and Indian houses as well, following the repeal of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act.

Its research found that the Labour Party and National People's Party, the majority parties in the coloured and Indian houses respectively, gave overwhelming support to Government legislation — including apartheid measures.

Among these were the Regional Services Council Bill which entrenches apartheid at local level. The Labour Party also supported the Local Government Affairs Amendment Bill which sets up racially separate authorities. The Indian party opposed this Bill.

The leaders of both the LP and NPP, the Rev Allan Hen-

drickse and Mr Amichand Rajbansi, are members of the Cabinet.

The research also found that the LP and NPP gave scant opposition to the proportionately lower budgets given to coloured and Indian "own affairs" compared with white "own affairs".

It also noted that the LP tabled only 37 questions during the entire session. The tabling of questions is a ploy used by opposition parties to bring contentious information into the open.

The PFP's research has infuriated the LP, which is preparing itself for open rivalry if the PFP decides at its congress next month to contest coloured and Indian elections.

The effect of the PFP's findings has been to unite potential LP dissidents in the party, which is closing ranks against the new threat from the PFP.

Some LP members now believe the Government was very shrewd in repealing the Prohibition of Political Interference Act. For this has set the PFP and the Labour Party against each other even though their policies are similar. Both believe in a non-racial geographic federation and both say they want to dismantle apartheid from within.

But both parties will divide their strength by fighting each other while the NP cheers the Labour Party from the sidelines. This will weaken opposition to the NP within Parliament.

Mr Peter Mopp, the fiery Labour MP for Border, who has expressed dissatisfaction with some aspects of his party, this week hammered the "hypocrisy" of the PFP.

He said that there was more to political opposition than tabling questions.

Mr Mopp said PFP-controlled city councils such as East London and Cape Town had little contact with coloured management committees which had no say over their own affairs. Nat-controlled councils had far better contact, he said.

CSO: 3400/787

22 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

ISSUES INVOLVED IN OPENING BUSES TO ALL RACES EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Jul 85 p 14

[Article by Hannes de Wet]

[Text]

Instant integration on buses in Johannesburg does not seem to be the answer to the city's uneconomic transport service.

This emerged from extensive discussions with people involved in bus transport in Johannesburg.

But it is necessary to consider these facts:

- Nearly-empty white buses drive past long queues of black commuters during the day because they are not allowed to pick up black passengers.

- A white person wants to catch a bus late at night and has to watch as black buses drive past him. White buses stop running at that time of night because there are too few white passengers to justify a late evening service. But black buses are not allowed to pick up white passengers.

In both cases the solution seems obvious. Open the city's bus services to all races.

But according to transport officials it is not that simple. They don't doubt that Johannesburg will ultimately have to look at a multiracial service. The question is how to get an open service which will work in practice.

There are definite financial considerations which favour a fully multiracial service.

During the past financial year the city lost R15,7 million on its bus services. The white service was responsible for R13,7 million of this loss, and the black service only for R2 million.

The reason is that the black service is much better utilised. Income from black fares cover between 74 and 80 percent of expenditure.

For the white service the figure is only 58 percent because of poorer utilisation. During non-peak hours about 70 percent of the white buses are idle.

Black buses are much better used during off-peak hours. On some routes they are overloaded while white buses are running nearly empty.

Integration would partly cut this wastage. But only partly.

At the moment the transport department runs 376 white buses on 100 routes and only 70 black buses on 12 routes. The rest of the city's black commuters are carried by trains and Putco buses.

Financially the black service is only a drop in Johannesburg's bus transport bucket. Instant integration would thus not necessarily be an instant financial solution.

Doubts have also been voiced in the past about whether black commuters would be prepared or able to pay the higher fares which an integrated bus service would bring about.

Mr Les Pettey, general manager of the city's transport department, dealt with the issues involved when asked to comment on the possibility of a fully multiracial service.

"Although to integrate might appear to be the best way to improve economic viability, a careful study would have to be made to ensure that

high standards of security, safety and comfort are maintained. Otherwise large numbers of white passengers would find alternative transport — particularly as 70 percent are females."

The transport department had already received telephone calls from passengers in Dunkeld, Parkhurst and Bellevue-Yeoville who were apprehensive about reports that buses on these three routes might be opened to all race groups.

Mr Pettey, however, pointed out that empty buses are a headache for transport officials. They dream about a better spread of passengers during non-peak hours on all routes. The only way to achieve this would be to open all buses to all races.

He provided recent figures showing that there is a definite percentage of black commuters who are willing and able to pay more for a better service.

These figures relate to the number of blacks who daily use private combi taxis from townships to the city.

Although more expensive than the normal bus service, the combi taxis are preferred by a considerable number of people because they offer more comfort and security.

The cost of these taxis is roughly double the train fare and 50 percent higher than the bus fare.

According to Mr Pettey about 13 700 black commuters (or 7 percent) use the combi taxis on a daily basis.

"This shows that a certain percentage of blacks are prepared and able to pay more for a better service."

Putco spokesman Mr Pat Rogers confirmed that its buses are getting competition from combi taxis.

"We have lost about 5 percent of our customers over the past two years. Although the economic situation might have played a role, we largely attribute this to the increased use of taxis."

Putco has also been receiving complaints from white-collar black commuters about overcrowding and dirty buses.

"We are aware of the fact that there is a middle-class group of blacks who are prepared to pay extra to get extra," Mr Rogers says.

At the other end of the scale are whites who want to use black buses.

"I have been getting calls from whites wanting to use our buses because it would be more convenient for them. Of course I had to say no, we are only licensed to carry black passengers," said Mr Rogers.

Mr Paul Asherson, PFP city councillor for Wanderers, also tells of a recent meeting in his area where ratepayers called on Putco to open their buses to white passengers.

If straightforward integration is not the solution, what then?

The PFP in the city council seems to be thinking of a system which makes a lot of sense in view of the preceding facts.

Mr Max Neppe, PFP councillor on the transport committee, doesn't want to go into detail at this stage, but indications are it is based on a two-tier system which boils down to economic segregation.

In other words, two bus services with different fare structures; a more expensive A bus and a less expensive B bus.

Such a system would cancel out the potential problem of overcrowding. All passengers of all races would have access to both services, depending on which one they could afford. And there would be a better spread of passengers.

What does Putco think about it? "If one were arguing pure economics, it would be a sensible step. In such a system we would want to provide only one tier," said Mr Rogers.

But the present economic climate precluded Putco from upgrading the overall comfort standards of their buses.

Transport officials believe a two-tier system could be a viable solution. It would have to be run by a co-ordinating body which would ensure that certain standards were

met in both tiers. This could be established once the new Regional Services Councils come into being.

But Mr Danie van Zyl, an NP councillor and chairman of the city's transport committee, isn't in favour of a two-tier system.

"The two-tier idea is only so-called integration. My view is that we should experiment with one bus service for all races on the Bellevue-Yeoville, Parkhurst and Dunkeld routes — with white passengers paying the lower fare black fare. If this proves successful we can take another look at the general situation."

Mr van Zyl says the transport department's report on the three routes should be ready for the next management committee meeting towards the end of the month.

CSO: 3400/763

SOUTH AFRICA

ANGLICAN SYNOD PREDICTS WHITE DEPARTURE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Jul 85 p 8

[Text]

TEN days of fiery debate ended amid predictions of White defections from the Church of the Province of South Africa at the close of the Anglican synod in Pietermaritzburg this week.

As spiritual leaders fiercely haggled over the use of "shock tactics" by withholding the Eucharist in penance for complicity in South Africa's injustices, over local civil conflict, over the unjust war in Namibia, over "heavy-handed" police reaction against "black aspirations", over the dissociation of Anglican chaplains from the military, over the End Conscription Campaign and over the ordination of women, priests said they expected a sizeable move of white parishioners to other churches.

Most of the controversial issues were watered down with "spineless" resolutions by the Church's conservative lobby and remained largely unresolved, leaving many clergymen deeply concerned, said one delegate.

Some of the more controversial matters, including a call for bishops to ensure that their congregations did not participate in the "unjust war" in Namibia "as a matter of pastoral responsibility", were not even discussed as time ran out on the synod.

"The divide is clearly racial," said Canon David Daniels of Cape Town.

Many white priests ministering to predominantly white congregations felt they would alienate their parishes if they supported the call to draw Anglican military chaplains back under the control of the Church.

Had the call been heeded, no Anglican priests would have been allowed to minister to SADF troops in Namibia as the territory's bishop, whose flock is predominantly black and supportive of SWAPO, refuses to license them.

Such a move could have had severe financial consequences for the church, whose 20 percent white congregation provides four-fifths of its revenue.

"It's all very well to be sensitive to the white parishes but we also have to take into account the feelings of the people who are occupied by a foreign army," said Mr Daniels.

"And what do we tell our flocks in the townships?"

Debate on the ordination of women to the priesthood and episcopate degenerated as several male ministers cracked chauvinistic jokes.

The Reverend Henry Naidoo of Natal was given a minute's "injury time" by the Archbishop to expound his theory that "if women were ordained, it would mean that there was a problem in the church as men were not asserting their rightful roles; the church would have to go out to look for women to replace them."

"I feel like one of King Henry VIII's wives putting my head on the block," said Jill Edey.

"Many men say that now that women wear trousers we're trying to take off their pants. That is untrue. It is time to put aside personal prejudices."

Argument against the ordinating of women was "insidiously gut-level and emotive," said another delegate.

The synod called for a national convention.

The original motion was for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela "and other life-sentence prisoners at Pollsmoor and Robben Island".

This was opposed on the grounds that rapists, murderers and other criminals serving life terms would have been included in the call.

Accusations that members of synod were "manipulating" proceedings for political purposes and that motions were

being hijacked or lost through delaying tactics, were rife.

A notice given that the proceedings during the synod "frequently resembled a party political rally rather than a Christian assembly to legislate and advise" was rejected.

The man who introduced it, Terry Mackey of Pretoria, said: "Church experience in our country has been that a church manipulated by politics loses both its credibility and its membership."

Said one disgruntled minister at the close of proceedings: "I could have spent the R80 000 it cost to hold the synod far better on my parish."

GSO: 3400/763

SOUTH AFRICA

PLIGHT OF BLACK FARM WORKERS EXPLOITED BY WHITE EMPLOYERS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 17 Jul 85 p 5

[Article by Sefako Nyaka]

[Text]

OVER a million black workers in South Africa live outside the pale of national labour laws, at the mercy of their white farmer employers.

This is the stark picture that emerges from a document prepared for the International Labour Organisation by Dr Norman Levy, Principal Lecturer and Head of History at Britain's Middlesex Polytechnic.

Dr Levy, himself a South African, says that South Africa has left the welfare and improvements in the quality of working conditions of its black labour force to the discretion of the management within the framework of the apartheid system.

In the farming sector, this has created a situation where "the only limit on how low

South African farm workers' wages can go is physical starvation."

Housing and health facilities depend on the benevolence and financial capacity of employers, and in most cases do not conform to the minimal health requisites.

Fear of eviction and poverty inhibit the workers from complaining, except in extreme cases.

In one such extreme case, a white farmer in Natal was recently found guilty of flogging a black woman employee and fined R50. The farmer justified his action on a "long standing traditional practice" of punishing his labourers by flogging them to maintain "discipline" on the farm.

Victim

For the hapless woman victim, the conviction of her employer proved a hollow victory. Her entire family is now penniless and unemployed.

"My wife and six children and I were ordered off the farm when Mzukile (the daughter) went to the police and complained. We now live in a township in Weenen and can't find work on the farms," says her father.

This is not an isolated case. The fear of being thrown off the farms and banished to bantustans force the black farm hands to submit to harsh working and living conditions.

Any complaining worker can find himself and his family thrown off the farm and sent to the homelands within 72 hours.

The plight of black women is even worse. A whole generation have, since 1952 been brought under the State's central system of labour regulation, confining them to rural areas.

Control over their mobility has left them few options other than to seek employment in casual or domestic labour on white farms, to enter urban areas illegally or to experience poverty and unemployment in the homelands.

Apart from low wages and inadequate working conditions, black farm workers face other hazards of increased injury from machine technology and use of pesticides, fungicides and other substances.

On an average about 1 600 black farm workers die every year from pesticide poisoning or other related causes.

The new generation — children of black farm workers — have also no prospect of breaking out of the vicious trap of poverty in which parents find themselves.

Facilities for their education are few. Farm schools are located three to 12 kilometres away. Many children walk well over 24 kilometres a day to attend school, and to return to their farms after school.

Farmers are more concerned with their labour needs than education and this results in a high drop-out rate.

The other reason for the drop-out rate is that the income of their parents is insufficient for them to give priority to anything beyond the first few years of schooling for their children.

Most shocking is the evidence of farmers paying their workers from the crop they harvest. In the Western Cape workers are usually allowed a few pounds of grapes as payment and in Zebediela in the Northern Transvaal workers are given oranges as payment.

In a real sense no form of farm labour employment in South Africa today is not coercive in character and is not maintained below the margins of poverty.

CSO: 3400/769

SOUTH AFRICA

SURVEY SHOWS PESSIMISM RIFE AMONG ALL RACES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jul 85 p 17

[Text]

Pessimism is rife among most South Africans and the Government is blamed for the country's ills, a recent study by Markior has found.

Consumer Pulse, a survey conducted in March using a sample of 1000 whites and 800 blacks, found a tremendous sense of frustration among all population groups.

"Most people believed there was nothing the individual or the private sector could do to improve the situation."

Black South Africans had been hit harder by the recession while the impact on whites had been less severe, the study found.

Among whites the pinch was being felt mostly by women and single parents. And families with children, particularly older ones, had been more affected.

Afrikaners had been harder hit than their English counterparts as have residents on the PWV area and those in lower in-

come groups.

DRASTIC CUTS

Consumer Pulse reveals 71 percent of urban blacks have had to make drastic cuts in their standard of living compared with only 20 percent of whites.

Saving and expenditure patterns had changed dramatically among all South Africans.

- 90 percent of blacks and 62 percent of whites were spending less on clothes.

- 86 percent of blacks and 39 percent of whites were buying cheaper cuts of meat.

- 83 percent of blacks and 81 percent of whites were saving less.

- 76 percent of blacks and 61 percent of whites were spending less on convenience foods.

- 69 percent of whites were eating out less, and 56 percent planned to cut down.

Men were less concerned than women, the study found.

CSO: 3400/784

22 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK BISHOP OPTIMISTIC ABOUT FUTURE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Jul 85 p 12

[Text]

Bishop Simeon Nkoane, Bishop Suffragan of Johannesburg, has rejected a suggestion that moderates like himself and Bishop Tutu will eventually come to be despised by South Africa's blacks and be regarded as "Uncle Toms" and "Bishop Muzorewa" figures.

"No, I don't believe that," he said on BBC television on Tuesday night. "I think that a person of Bishop Tutu's calibre is too great for people to regard as an Uncle Tom."

"They know and they realise that Bishop Tutu wants freedom like they do and that he is avoiding violence not because he is a coward, but because of really strong convictions."

"I would hope that people will realise that I, too, do not think that violence is the way to bring peace."

But he conceded that the people's patience was "running out."

Bishop Nkoane was interviewed immediately after the screening of a film showing Bishop Tutu speaking at the funeral on Tuesday of 14 blacks killed in township violence, and denouncing the burning to death of a woman.

Bishop Nkoane, who led the service at the funeral, said he thought people there had felt tense, possibly because of the state of emergency.

Asked how Bishop Tutu's message of non-violence had gone down, he said: "Initially, I think people were very responsive to his message. But I have had other people talking to me privately and expressing difficulties, saying violence was being perpetrated against them. They said: 'But how can we not retaliate?'"

He did not think there was a danger that moderates like himself would be swept away by an upsurge of violence. "I think people respect people like Bishop Tutu. But what I think will happen is that many people will want to do acts of violence when we are not there."

Bishop Nkoane said he did not think the scrapping of the influx control laws, as suggested by Mr Harald Pakendorf, editor of *Die Vaderland*, who also appeared on the programme, would be an adequate gesture.

"I think the blacks now are looking for strong gestures, such as asking their leaders to speak to people like the State President."

Even the offer of a black Parliament would not be a meaningful gesture, he said.

"I think that at the moment just to negotiate around a table would satisfy a lot of blacks."

Mr Pakendorf, interrupting, asked: "Why is it not possible for black leaders to come forward? There have been several gestures from the Government saying come and talk to us ... If you think that talking is the beginning, then it seems that we have in fact reached the point where we can get going."

He said he would have thought talks would have been made more difficult because of the state of emergency and the level of violence. "I'm pleasantly surprised to hear what the Bishop has to say. I'm certain the Government would be equally pleasantly surprised."

Mr Pakendorf thought the Government should perhaps come forward with a gesture like

scrapping the influx control laws and a declaration of intent.

Bishop Nkoane was asked, given the present violence, whether negotiation by the moderates was possible.

He said: "I think so." But he added: "The thing is this about the Government: — they can't even speak to harmless creatures like myself. I just don't understand...."

Asked what hope he had that his offer of negotiation would be taken up, he said: "As a Christian, I don't think that I ought to give up hope."

"I ought to continue to believe that the Government consists of people who are human and in the end they will recognise my own humanity and the humanity of others."

CSO: 3400/784

SOUTH AFRICA

HNP LEADER SUGGESTS WORK COLONIES FOR BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Aug 85 p 11

[Text] PAROW. — Unrest in Black townships should be combatted by clearing out the "layabout" and putting them into work colonies, the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, said in Parow at the weekend.

Speaking to about 120 delegates and observers at the Western Cape Congress of the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) he said these people would then be able to use their energies for something other than throwing stones.

The Government's actions under the state of emergency regulations had to put the emphasis "back on the security of the White man."

It should also act against those involved in unrest "so that Blacks in the townships can see it." Until people had faith in the Government's ability to combat unrest, there would not be peace.

Rhodesia had continued for at least 18 years under a state of emergency and South Africa should be prepared to accept this state of emer-

gency as normal for as long as the violence continued.

When a terrorist war reached a certain stage so called "liberated zones" were established.

"They want to make every township a 'liberated zone' from which their terrorists can operate" said Mr Marais.

"These people" were engaged in unrest not to find solutions for their grievances, but to obtain political power and to "force the White man to the conference table with the Black terrorists to create a new constitution for South Africa."

The United States Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, had said he believed true peace would only come when apartheid was ended.

"Look at what happened in Rhodesia" said Mr Marais. "That's when chaos broke out.

"It is where you have a separation between races that you get good relations, because you have good senses."

Political and economic stability came when a government ruled according to principles and did not, like the National Party, chop and change with every new set of circumstances.

The swear word today was no longer communist but racist.

"If you are proud of being a White man and you recognise the divinely ordained differentiation between peoples, you're accused of being a racist," he said.

Mr Marais predicted the HNP would win the coming by-elections in Vryburg and Sasolburg.

SOUTH AFRICA

BORAINE SLAMS BOTHA FOR THREAT TO EXPEL BLACK LABOR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Progressive Federal Party says the State President, Mr P W Botha, should dismantle apartheid instead of threatening retaliation against the international community for proposing sanctions against South Africa.

Dr Alex Boraine, PFP spokesman on manpower, said Mr Botha's threat to expel migrant workers was "childish and spiteful."

It was a predictable, but negative reaction.

"It is tragic that the State President should display such a childish and spiteful reaction.

"His position exposes the Government's real attitude towards Southern Africa and makes a mockery of its statements concerning Blacks.

"If he was really concerned about stability, economic growth and the welfare of Southern Africa, his reaction ought to have been an announcement to disband apartheid once and for all."

Sapa reports Dr Boraine said the State President's threat would have "profound and serious consequences" if it was carried out.

"Mr Botha's tough stance should be a warning to those who believe that sanctions against South Africa will lead to far-reaching reforms within South Africa.

"Clearly, moves of this kind by the international community only serve to harden attitudes and lead almost inevitably to a tit-for-tat approach with the major victims being Black workers, whether from within our borders or any neighbouring states."

CSO: 3400/795

SOUTH AFRICA

COURTS URGED TO PROTECT RIGHTS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Monk Nkomo]

[Text]

THE courts should vigorously protect their rights of exercising their duties and act without dictation from the Attorney General insisting that they refuse to grant bail to the accused, defence counsel, Mr Ismael Mahomed said in the Pretoria Magistrate Court yesterday.

In a lengthy argument contesting the validity of the certificates issued by the Attorney General, Mr Don Brunette, against 22 treason trailists, Mr Mahomed submitted that the Attorney General had "overlooked the ingredients of law" when he issued the certificates. The certificates were invalid because they did not comply with the requirements under which the accused had been arrested, he said. There should first had been an arrest and a charge before they were issued.

Mr PB Jacobs, for the State, conceded that the certificates were

signed before the arrest but only became effective when they were "issued" in court a day after the accused had been formally arrested on June 11. The mere signing of the documents did not mean they had been "issued", said Mr Jacobs who also went at length explaining the meaning of the word from various dictionaries.

Mr Mahomed yesterday asked where the Attorney General got the powers to sign the documents if he was not "issuing" them. Quoting authorities, Mr Mahomed submitted that the act of issuing, in this particular case, was done by signing the certificates, giving them to an investigating officer and then to the accused. Also no mention was made that the certificates were issued for the security of the State or for the maintenance of law and order, he said.

Bail

The State, he told the court, had failed to discharge the onus of objective jurisdiction of facts. "The State must face the truth because their argeement would not do the judiciary any good," the court heard.

Mr Mahomed submitted that the court was left with a "demanding responsibility" to refuse the accused bail at the insistence of the Attorney General. He also submitted that the court should not allow "its mouth to be shut" but to protect its rights to exercise its duties and "to act without dictation" from the Attorney General.

The 22 accused, including prominent members of the United Democratic Front, Mr Patric "Terror" Lekota, Mr Popo Molefe, Mr Moses Chikane and the Anglican priest from Sharpeville, the Rev Te-gobo Moseland, appeared before Mr J B

Koekemoer charged with high treasn, five counts of murder and alternative charges of terrorism and subversion. They have not been asked to plead. All the accused have been in detention for the past nine months and their lawyers are arguing that they be privileged to apply for bail.

Mr Mahomed yesterday submitted that the State's attempt to "save the certificates" had failed because the Attorney-General had "overlooked the ingredients of law" when he signed them. Still insisting that the certificates were pieces of paper multiplied 22 times and nothing more, Mr Mahomed requested the court not to be "charitable to the executive whose blocking certificates were a nullity."

The magistrate, Mr Koekemoer, will give judgment on August 1, on the legality of the certificates.

CSO: 3400/765

SOUTH AFRICA

PLIGHT OF JOHANNESBURG CLEANING WOMEN SEEN

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Jul 85 p 5

[Article by Sefako Nyaka]

[Text]

WHEN Johannesburg grinds to a halt at 4 pm during weekdays, hundreds of black women stream into the city to prepare it for tomorrow's deluge of office staff.

They vacuum carpets, polish desks, empty wastebins and scrub floors while the rest of the day workers are watching their favourite programmes on television — or sleeping.

Many of these women work a full 12 hour shift with little — if any — sleep. They see their families only on weekends although they stay in the same house with them.

And even after work — which is usually around three o'clock in the morning — these women still find themselves confined to their workplaces because it is dangerous to venture out into the city's streets at that time.

RECENTLY a group of research workers completed a study they undertook to — among others — look at the double exploitation of women.

Their findings are startling if not nauseating.

When the SOWETAN visited a few property cleaning companies in the city we found that there are women who stay in the Vaal and who have to come in to the city to clean up the mess left by day office workers.

These women practically spent 21 hours of their day away from home — away from their husbands and children. They cannot go shopping or attend trade union meetings because to them every

minute counts. It can mean missing the train that would otherwise have made it possible for them to arrive in the city while there was still much movement, movement that scares off the thug element.

Most companies do not provide transport for them and those who do would only take them as far as the nearest railway station.

BUT still they have to sleep in the waiting rooms at the station because the trains have stopped running or because of the dangers of travelling — of alighting in the townships — in the early hours of the morning.

They wait for three or four hours after work before transport is available, or they feel it is safe to return to the township.

And when they do arrive at home, they find it difficult to catch sleep

because it is too noisy in the township to sleep properly during the day.

They are often supervised by men "who ask to sleep with us before they can give us soft jobs."

They are also often accused of theft from office desks left unlocked because of the carelessness of day office workers.

The Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act of 1941 prohibited night work between 6 pm and 6 am for women. But factories could get exemption from this provision if they wished.

Overtime was limited to a maximum of two hours a day in a year. "Exceptional cases" were loosely defined, so that employers could be granted exemption even in cases where there was no clear reason for doing so.

In 1979 the Wiehahn Commission into labour

recommended that this protective legislation be removed.

"In view of the necessity for the optimal utilization of manpower and in order to remove any differentiation on the basis of sex, the prohibition in the Factories Machinery and Building Work Act, 1964, on the employment of women on the night work after 18h00 will be repealed.

the circumstances which led to the introduction of these protective measures decades ago have in the meantime changed to the extent that such protection is no longer necessary."

BUT the circumstances of women's jobs as housewives, street crime and lack of child care facilities have hardly changed.

A trade union once conducted a survey amongst unionised em-

ployees in a large property company in Johannesburg and the results were shocking if not devastating.

Most women have sore eyes, headaches and high blood pressure. Some complained of sore and running stomachs. Research elsewhere in the world shows exactly the same problem amongst night workers. Evidence suggests that this is related to abnormal eating patterns, and to hours of work which interrupt any normal digestive patterns.

But above all most of the women found it difficult to live a normal life.

Maybe those who are engaged in the debate about US disinvestment have a bone to pick with legislation that only extended the exploitation of men to females — and the companies that take advantage of such horrendous laws.

CSO: 3400/764

SOUTH AFRICA

CHEAP IMPORTS THREATEN LOCK INDUSTRY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 14 Jul 85 p 32

[Article by Don Robertson]

[Text] **IMPORTS of padlocks from China and the high cost of brass are threatening South Africa's R16-million industry.**

In spite of the weak rand, Chinese locks can be sold at about two-thirds the price of the SA product. As a result, imports account for about 80% of the market.

But the price difference, says Les King, managing director of SA's largest producer, Viro Locks, is caused by the operations of two brass producers, McKechnie Brothers SA and Non-Ferrous Metal Works.

Squeezed

"The price at which the Chinese sell their locks in South Africa is below the price of our raw materials. The same position exists in imports from Italy, where the cost of brass is much lower than in South Africa.

"In an effort to hold prices, we have found that our margins are being squeezed and we are not earning a sufficient return on capital to justify expansion."

The price of extruded brass has risen by almost 30% since last year from R3,16 a kg to R4,08. Brass is made from copper (60%) and zinc (40%). Mr King says 80% of SA brass is made from scrap.

In the past 12 months the price of copper on the London Metal Exchange (LME) has risen by 7% to £1 069 from £997 and zinc has fallen by 14% to £543 from £634. Prices have, however, fluctuated.

Subsidies

Roydon Poole, marketing director of Capaclor, of which McKechnie Brothers is a subsidiary, says the brass price is based on the LME price of copper and zinc, even if it comes from SA producers. Because the rand has declined against sterling, the price of copper and zinc has increased in rand terms.

The difference between the price of Italian and SA brass results from the subsidies to brass producers by the Government and because of their larger production.

Mr King is unhappy with the way in which the two brass producers handle customer scrap. He says foreign brass users are able to have their scrap returns converted to useable, extruded brass.

Premium

Cash flow is helped because the customer pays only the cost of conversion, not the full price of extruded brass.

Neither McKechnie Brothers nor Non-Ferrous Metal will do this. They do, however, pay a premium price for scrap, which could be sold abroad at higher prices. However, to ensure a ready supply of scrap, both brass producers levy a scrap surcharge of 10c a kg on the extruded brass. This is effectively repaid to the customer in the price he receives for the returned scrap. However, the customer's cash flow is reduced.

Viro Locks uses between 20 and 30 tons of brass a month, returning about eight tons of scrap.

Mr Poole says it is technically impossible for his company to directly convert scrap to extruded brass as it requires a special furnace. The quantities handled by McKechnie do not warrant the purchase of this plant.

Inquiry

Although SA brass contains 80% scrap, brass producers have to pay LME prices for their scrap or it will be exported. For this reason, the price of the finished product will continue to be affected by the weak rand. Aware of the problems, the Department of Industries has appointed a committee to investigate the price of raw materials and how they are linked to foreign prices.

SOUTH AFRICA

RUMORS ROCK FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

Johannesburg HTE CITIZEN in English 1 Aug 85 p 23

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

RUMOURS on the financial markets yesterday that the Reserve Bank would reintroduce the financial rand which was abolished in 1983 to stop the outflow of money out of the country caused chaos and panic on the forex markets at about mid-morning.

The panic intensified when rumours were spread that Chase Manhattan Bank — one of the leading US banks — is to close its office in South Africa.

This caused the rand to fall rapidly to 43.50/44.00 US cents after an opening of 49.20/30 US cents and Tuesday's closing of 48.55/65.

Dealers say there must have been substantial intervention from the Reserve Bank because shortly after it hit the low of 43.50 US cents it jumped back to around 47 US cents.

The rand closed at 45.50/80 yesterday in relatively steady late trading.

The lower rand also resulted in a sharp increase in the rand value of gold. Gold was fixed in London

in the afternoon at \$327.50 an ounce which is equivalent to a rand price of R720 an ounce at yesterday's closing of the rand at 45.50 US cents.

On the JSE the price of the one-ounce Krugerrand increased by about R33, while most gold counters on the JSE also gained by the weaker dollar and the slightly higher gold price.

Most forex dealers were sceptical yesterday that the value of the rand would soon rise above 50 US cents.

The general feeling is that the rand will continue with its downward trend until there is more certainty about internal political conditions.

Some forex dealers are already talking about a low for the rand of 35.0 US cents before the end of the year.

Most economists were concerned yesterday about the negative influence the low rand will have on the inflation rate.

Imported inflation will undoubtedly increase sharply which will put a damper on the downward slide in the inflation rate, which is expected to start

this month.

On the money and capital markets rates hardened yesterday. The three-months BA-rate closed 50 points higher while capital market rates also continued to climb.

Commentators say they expect the uncertainty to continue today and further rumours could again put renewed pressure on the rand.

CSO: 3400/816

SOUTH AFRICA

DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN NATIONAL LABOR LAWS, HOMELANDS WIDEN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Jul 85 p 8

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

The discrepancies between SA labour law and that of the various homelands have reached a ridiculous level.

Just how ridiculous is illustrated in the latest issue of *Indicator SA*, issued by the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal.

Mr Alan Whiteside, a development consultant, says there is an increased awareness that the policies of grand territorial apartheid are having impractical consequences which were not anticipated by ideological planners. In particular he refers to the legislative gap which exists in the sphere of labour relations between the homelands and South Africa.

He gives the example of JCI's Rustenburg Platinum Mine.

The headaches for labour relations at the giant mine began when SA's constitutional planners decided arbitrarily to zigzag the

national/homeland border through the centre of the mine's property.

This resulted in four of the mine's shafts being situated in South Africa and the other two, plus the main administration building, being officially located in Bophuthatswana.

Under the homeland's laws, "foreign" unions are outlawed from operating in the territory and unions that want to function in Bophuthatswana have to situate their head offices there.

When the mine owners signed a recognition agreement with the non-racial South African-based Federated Mining Union in January, a host of legal complexities arose. In the process of establishing the same union at the same mine located on both sides of the border, the mine owners or the FMU or the miners would be breaking the law.

On the surface of the mine it is relatively easy

to establish which trade union mineworkers may belong to, but underground, workings weave back and forth across the border.

Consequently, a miner could go down a shaft located on the South African side yet find that he spends most of his working day in a tunnel that is technically part of Bophuthatswana.

As an interim response to the ludicrous problem, mine management has apparently erected signs underground to inform workers when they are leaving or entering Bophuthatswana!

The mine's consulting engineer, Mr Bruce Sutherland, says the company is waiting for the homeland authorities to agree on whether the actual point of work, or the location of the shaft where the miners go down, determines which labour laws should be observed.

But even if there was a strict determination on this technical point, the

mine would still have to deal with two sets of labour laws.

And it appears that the Bophuthatswana authorities are not going to let the issue rest. The mine has already been approached by the Bophuthatswana National Union of Mine Employees for access rights.

This homeland union, according to the territory's industrial registrar, Mr EV McCormack, will be receiving assistance from the Bophuthatswana Government.

The mine management has no objection to recognising a homeland union, provided that all the South African and Bophuthatswana laws applicable to the mine are complied with.

But how the mine will cope with future labour scenarios where, for example, two different unions might seek different wage increases, remains to be seen.



The cartoon which appeared in *Indicator SA*.

CSO: 3400/767

SOUTH AFRICA

CLOSE LOOK AT ORIGIN OF DUDUZA TOWNSHIP'S PROBLEMS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Jul 85 p 5

[Text]

DUDUZA, described by some quarters as "one of the peaceful townships on the East Rand at the moment", deceptively appears so from a distance.

A close look reveals a different picture of the plight of the inhabitants. The township is about fifteen kilometres east of Brakpan and Springs.

The problems in the township are manifold: lack of electricity, critical housing shortage (over 600 families are on the waiting list); use of communal taps (one for every 13 houses) and the bucket system; land shortage, untarred streets; no leasehold property rights (most of the area is unsurveyed).

However, central to the township's problems is lack of a proper sewerage system. Local residents, angered by "the authorities' indifference" towards their grievances displayed their anger by dumping sewage in the yard of a local administration office in February this year.

Sewerage

For two years now, the East Rand Development Board and the local community have failed to reach a point of agreement on the installation of the sewerage system. To meet the project costs, the Board wanted to raise R7-million through a three-phase rent increase — a proposition that is vehemently opposed by the residents.

Follow-up moves by the Progressive Federal Party in Parliament have even failed to resolve the impasse. The Government is insistent: the project costs, which have escalated from R1 433 813 in 1982 to R7-million, should be borne by the local community.

Replying to questions in Parliament in June 1983, Dr Piet Koornhof, the then Minister of Co-operation and Development, said that:

- A sewerage system for Duduza had been designed;
- Work on the installation of the system had been suspended as a result of a resolution of the local authority on December 1, 1982, that the scheme be suspended with immediate effect;

- It had become apparent that local residents were not prepared to pay for the installation of the system;

- The council was free to re-instate the scheme in the event that "it can be paid for by the users".

- The Duduza community was "certainly never promised" that the Government would pay for this (installation of the sewerage system).

- There was "nothing unfair in their bearing the cost of the sewerage system because it is the duty of everybody to pay for his facilities."

Meanwhile the Duduza community, resettled in 1962 from Charterston, 20 kilometres to the east of

Duduza, maintains that they were promised the infrastructure. Instead, electricity and the sewerage system was installed in Charterston shortly after the community had been resettled in the new township.

Apart from the sewerage problem, the township is landlocked. According to local leaders, there is no possibility that the township may be expanded for a decade, to make way for new housing schemes.

This lack of a decent infrastructure and other facilities seems to have been the flashpoint of unrest in Duduza. But this view remains debatable in some circles. One thing: the situation in the township is far from being peaceful.

CSO: 3400/767

SOUTH AFRICA

BOYCOTT MAY FORCE WHITE PORT ELIZABETH SHOPS TO SHUT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Jul 85 p 3

[Text]

THE black boycott of white businesses in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage which began on Monday could result in some smaller businesses having to close.

Several businesses which rely entirely on black clientele are already suffering from the boycott which is planned to last two months.

The aim of the boycott is to achieve, among other things, the release of people detained during the Uitenhage unrest in March.

The proprietor of a chain of four stores in Port Elizabeth said three of his shops which relied on black clientele had a 90 percent drop in trade.

Another trader described the boycott, coming on top of the general depressed situation, as "absolutely devastating".

Meanwhile the

spokesman for the consumer boycott committee, Mr Mkhusele Jack, said yesterday that a statement explaining why the stores were being boycotted would be released soon.

Several incidents of intimidation aimed at enforcing the boycott have been reported but Mr Jack said the boycott was intended to be voluntary. No acts of intimidation had been reported to him.

Yesterday Lt-Col Gerrie van Rooyen, SA Police Press Liaison Officer for the Eastern Cape, said police would give special attention to township entrances.

He said no formal complaints had been lodged with the police by people claiming to have been intimidated.

• The entire workforce at Ford's Neave plant went on strike yesterday in protest against wage increases being held over until November.

CSO: 3400/765

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT SPENDING REPORTED ABOVE BUDGET

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Harold Fridjhon]

[Text]

ON AN annualised basis Government expenditure — R8,097bn for the first quarter of the fiscal year — is running at a rate of 4,8% above budget.

But if the present trend in Exchequer payouts is maintained for the rest of the year, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis should achieve his target of R30,892bn.

The major part of the over-spending took place, as usual, in April, the first month of the fiscal year when the average monthly mark was overshoot by R332m. In May, the excess spending was down to R32m and in June to R10m.

Budget-watchers will be interested in seeing how closely the departments will keep within budget confines in the nine months ahead.

Collections for the three months totalled R5,69bn — that is at annualised rate of R22,76bn, well below the expected R28,322bn. But the months with the huge tax harvests are still to come — August and September, November and December when the GST off-take rises to peaks, and the end-of-March 1986.

Meanwhile, the financing of the Treasury spending has been accomplished without recourse to bank lending which is inflationary.

The deficit before borrowing

amounted to R2,407bn. Net borrowing from the local market and from the Public Investment Commissioners amounted to R2,288m.

In his Budget speech, Du Plessis indicated his total borrowing requirement from this source would be R4,025bn for the year, including R809m reinvestment of maturing stock.

This means that more than half of his borrowing has been done in the first quarter and that for the greater part of the year tax and customs and excise receipts must balance Exchequer issues. Last month R700m gross worth of new bonds were issued.

These were R220m on the 15,5% 1990, R100m on the 16% 1986, R147m on the 15% 1988 and R252,5m on the 14% 1992.

It is interesting to note that most of the new bonds have been short-dated issues.

Either the Treasury is not prepared to issue much long-term stock while yields are still relatively high or investors are reluctant to lend long while the inflation rate remains high.

In the Treasury bill market, the Exchequer paid back more money than it received. Receipts amounted to R4,218bn against payments of R4,466bn.

SOUTH AFRICA

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN QWAQWA HOMELAND DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Jul 85 p 22

[Article by Sol Makgabutlane]

[Text]

Scorched, hilly ground and throngs of sad, unemployed men and R12 a week for the lucky few that do hold jobs — that is the tapestry of life in the crowded territory of QwaQwa in the Orange Free State.

The tiniest of South Africa's 10 tribal homelands, QwaQwa is located on Lesotho's northern borders, in the foothills of the Drakensberg.

The homeland is bursting with thousands of tribesmen, both young and old, who are crying out for jobs in order to be able to lead a more contented life.

But at a time when there is much talk about the private sector helping to improve the living standards of South Africa's blacks, employers in this homeland are paying labourers as little as R12 a week, with neither trade unions nor minimum wages in sight.

"Perhaps those industrialists believe in the law of demand and supply of the labour workforce," speculated a spokesman in QwaQwa's Department of Interior. "They approach the matter in the spirit of free enterprise."

But workers *The Star* spoke to in QwaQwa's sprawling capital of Phuthaditjhaba last week were not as jocund about the matter. They are trapped. If they do not work, they will starve in this dry and rocky landscape. If they work, they are compelled to accept paltry wage packages.

QwaQwa's Government officials are generally reluctant to comment on the wages being paid in factories in the territory — which numbered 62 at the end of last year — but they confirmed growing dissatisfaction among some senior Government officials.

A spokesman for QwaQwa's Department of Justice, who asked to remain anonymous, observed: "There is concern here. We know of workers who get as little as R10 a week. At the moment there is still preparation for the formation of a council which will stipulate a ruling about wages."

The problem, though, is that officials do not want to push their luck too far, lest they scare off investors, who, along with the homeland's Government, are the biggest employers in QwaQwa.

Workers caught in this trap find little solace in official assurances that the situation is being remedied.

LESS FORTUNATE

The Star spoke to three factory workers in Phuthaditjhaba's industrial area, where about 6 000 of QwaQwa's female population of 102 752 are holding jobs.

● Gladness (not her real name), is a supervisor in a clothes factory. Having joined the concern 11 months ago after passing Standard 9, she ascended rapidly to her present position, where she is in charge of about 20 workers.

"I started at R14 a week," said the 21-year-old woman. "Presently I get R20 a week."

● But her fellow workers are even less fortunate. Gertrude (not her real name) of Tshesele village is 22 and works in the same factory.

She joined the factory late last year, and received a starting pay of R12 a week. "Right now I get R14."

Her duties involve putting finishing touches to garments that are ready for shipment. Her weekly bus coupon costs R4,50, she said.

● Stephen (33) of Monontsha, near Phuthaditjhaba, is a worker in a factory manufacturing lockers. He has been there for five weeks, but is already thinking about quitting. "I can't go on working for R20 a week for ever."

The lucrative incentive package, according to the QwaQwa Development Corporation, for investing in the 62 000 ha mountain homeland include:

● No capital outlay for industrial land or factory premises are required by the entrepreneur. These are supplied by the QDC at a rental which is a percentage of the building costs less a 75 percent rental concession for 10 years.

● A non-taxable cash refund of 95 percent of the average wages of all personnel involved in the manufacturing process, up to a maximum of R110 a worker each month, is paid each year for seven years.

● Up to 50 percent of capital requirements is provided by the QDC, at an interest rate 75 percent subsidised, for the first 10 years. The entrepreneur is only required to put in a minimum of 35 percent of the capital.

● Housing loans, with 40 percent of the interest rate subsidised, are given to key personnel of the investing company.

● Up to R500 000 of the costs of a company moving to QwaQwa from overseas or from the PWV or Durban/Pinetown areas will be paid by the QDC.

In spite of all these efforts to create jobs, thousands of QwaQwa citizens have registered in labour bureaux as workseekers.

About 9 000 have found employment in the nearby towns of Harrismith and Bettlehem. Hundreds of others assemble daily at a labour office in Phuthaditjhaba, hoping to be recruited as migrant workers in distant cities.

MORE OPPORTUNITIES

"The registration of workseekers at this assembly centre is voluntary and therefore the figure of registered workseekers submitted by this centre cannot be

regarded as the official unemployment figure in QwaQwa," pointed out Mr JS Corneelse, manager of the labour bureau run by the Orange-Vaal Development Board in Phuthaditjhaba.

He said since the bureau began operating in July 1984 up to the end of last month, a total of 9 944 people, mostly males, registered as workseekers.

"Over the same period the centre managed to find employment for 4 540," he added.

Out of QwaQwa's population of 181 594, less than half — 78 842 — are males.

"The main object of this centre," said Mr Corneelse, "is to render a service to both the citizens of QwaQwa and employers, local and from South Africa. We further strive to advertise our centre as far as possible in order to secure more employment opportunities for the unemployed in QwaQwa. Over the past 12 months we have received only constructive comments."

When I visited the centre last week, dozens of sad, hungry-looking workseekers gathered at the assembly centre to see if there were jobs for them. They sat in small groups, playing dice games. Many had been going to the centre since it opened last year.

● Mr Mbotsoa Speelman Tshabalala (56) of Thotangeng village is married and has seven children. Neither he nor his wife are employed, although his wife does take on piece jobs regularly.

"I walk four miles every day to this centre," he said.

Four of his elder children go to school — "without books or uniforms as I cannot afford them" — while the last three do not attend school at all as there is just no money.

He said he survived by borrowing food and money from friends, relatives, neighbours, and whoever was "kind enough to take pity on me".

"I do not know when will it end, because I just can't make it anymore."

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT PRESSES AHEAD WITH TAX, REGIONAL SERVICES CHANGES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Jul 85 p 13

[Article by Colleen Ryan]

[Text]

The Government is pressing ahead with drastic changes to the system of provincial and local government which it plans to implement next year.

An important meeting of the Co-ordinating Council for Local Government Affairs will be held on August 13 to begin working out details of the plan. The controversial new system is being introduced in terms of the Regional Services Council Act which was approved by Parliament earlier this year.

An action committee will consider the implementation of two new company taxes — a step which has raised consternation in business circles.

Organised commerce appealed to the authorities to refer the tax proposals to the Margo Commission into tax reform, but this request was turned down.

"We cannot wait for a number of years for a commission to study the taxes — but we will nevertheless consult with various bodies including Assocom over the implementation of the new sources of revenue," said Mr Len Dekker, a director of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

He said the Margo Commission, in terms of its briefing to investigate the entire tax system, would study the new taxes at some stage and possibly advise on changes.

Mr Dekker said the action committee would work out the practical application of the levies. The taxes consist of:

- A salary and wages levy which will be paid by all businesses, as well as Government, provincial and municipal employees.
- A turnover levy based on a percentage of GST collected by traders.

Before the end of the year, the administrators, in consultation with others, would decide on the establishment of Regional Services Councils, as well as the appointment of RSC chairmen and the services to be provided by the councils.

Although not finalised, it was likely three RSCs would be established on the Witwatersrand — for the central, western and eastern areas.

In terms of the RSC Act, white, coloured, Indian

and black local authorities in a certain area will be represented on a council which will provide joint services such as water, electricity and transport.

No municipality can have more than 50 percent of the vote on an RSC, and representation will be determined by how much a member buys in residential services.

Big changes are also planned for the second tier of government with provincial councils due to be abolished next year. The four-province system will be retained and administrators, with enlarged executive committees, will provide the link between central Government and the new regional councils.

A project team, under the leadership of the Commission for Administration, is investigating provincial reforms and the devolution of additional powers to local government.

Provincial administrations will in future be concerned with "general" affairs — and will take responsibility for services such as hospitals, museums, environmental protection, traffic, roads and transport.

Provinces will lose control of schools as these become an "own affair" and will be transferred to own affairs departments.

● Several new laws concerning the new system have been approved by Parliament, but one Bill, the Demarcation Board Act, was rejected by the House of Delegates and has not become a law. The President's Council will take a final decision on the future of the Bill later this year.

CSO: 3400/784

SOUTH AFRICA

IDC STRATEGY, FINANCING REPORTED

Johannesburg SA MANUFACTURING WORLD in English May 85 pp 19, 22

[Text] The Role of the IDC [Industrial Development Corporation] in 1984

The main thrust of South Africa's industrial strategy in the past has largely been centred on import replacement and beneficiation of natural resources for local and export markets. However, with the progressive industrialisation of South Africa, the task of identifying viable new development opportunities has become progressively more difficult. This, has necessitated the reformulation of South Africa's industrial strategy providing inter alia for

- greater productivity and competitiveness as an overall objective;
- better utilisation of natural resources including labour;
- greater emphasis on promotion of exports and cost effective import replacements;
- continued promotion of regional development in a Southern African context
- a more open international trade policy;

This change in emphasis will not have a significant impact on the activities of the IDC as the Corporation has over the years endeavoured to maintain a balanced development strategy by concentrating its efforts in those areas where it was perceived that a meaningful contribution should or could be made. In this regard IDC's activities over the past year in the following areas are worth noting:

- assistance in formulating specific industrial strategies;
- promotion of development of the electronics industry;
- contribution to regional industrial development;
- promotion of labour intensive agro-industries;
- contribution to industrial export promotion;
- progress in respect of import replacement and strategic industries.

While the Kleu Report outlined the broad industrial strategy for South Africa it stopped short of recommendations for practical policy implementation, specifically leaving this to further on-going research.

In order to ensure a balanced transitional changeover to the new strategy the Government has appointed two committees to continue the work of the Kleu Committee and to formulate specific implementation strategies. The task of the Industrial Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism is to investigate practical execution of the Kleu recommendations and monitor them on an on-going basis, while the Van der Horst Committee is investigating the application of an effective protection policy.

The IDC is providing an input to both committees and is also undertaking various macro economic and industry profile studies to quantify South Africa's industrial potential in terms of its strengths and weaknesses, constraints and opportunities.

Development of the electronics industry

The electronics industry is the fastest growing industry worldwide and at current rates will be the biggest single industry in the world in terms of gross turnover by 1990. In order to ensure South Africa's participation in this growth industry the IDC, in partnership with Siemens Limited, and with substantial support from the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, established South African Micro-Electronic Systems (Pty) Limited (SAMES) in 1980 at Koedoespoort, near Pretoria, to manufacture integrated circuits and micro electronic components, these being at the heart of the electronics revolution.

In view of the increasing importance of systems development and integrated circuit design, the IDC in 1983 initiated in co-operation with various universities, the CSIR and private sector industrialists, a study into the feasibility of establishing a centre to design integrated circuits in South Africa. This led to the establishment in May 1984 of a new company, Integrated Circuit Design Centre (Pty) Limited, in which most of the major companies in the South African electronics industry will be shareholders.

Agro-industries

The cost of job creation in the cultivation and processing of agricultural products is materially lower than in the manufacturing industry. IDC believes that the establishment of labour intensive industries, based mainly on the processing of agricultural products and other raw materials in regions remote from the PWV and other major areas of industrial concentration, offers a practical and viable industrial strategy.

The large scale development of the local tea growing industry which was started in 1963 by IDC and which now supplies approximately 30% of local tea consumption, has proved to be one of the most effective and least expensive methods of stimulating decentralised development in Southern Africa.

During the year the decision was taken to establish a new tea estate in Venda at an estimated cost of R20 million in partnership with the Venda Agricultural Development Corporation. This will ultimately create 2 700 job opportunities in an area of high unemployment and provide a significant impetus to the growth of the Venda economy.

Industrial exports

The bulk of South Africa's net foreign exchange earnings comes from mining and agricultural exports, whereas manufacturing is the largest net consumer of foreign exchange. Increased industrial exports are of the utmost importance for South Africa's continued economic growth.

IDC administers an Export Finance Scheme on behalf of the Government to enable South African exporters of capital goods to offer competitive financing terms in international markets. The demand for new facilities under the scheme originating outside Southern Africa, which had declined from R105 million in 1982 to R32 million in 1983, this year reversed the trend, and a total amount of R58 million was authorised. This is extremely encouraging in the light of the continuing general recessionary conditions prevailing in world trade.

Diesel engine manufacture

Six years have elapsed since the Government first requested IDC to investigate the viability to local diesel engine manufacture. The

Analysis of Industrial Financing Provided by IDC in 1984

Sectoral analysis

Financing of industrial undertakings involved in the following sectors of the economy:

	Rm	%	Rm	%
Chemicals, rubber and plastics	532	32	618	37
Basic iron and non-ferrous metals	274	16	298	18
Motor vehicles and parts	246	15	221	14
Non metallic minerals	120	7	46	3
Textiles and clothing	93	6	85	5
Pulp, paper and printing	92	5	73	4
Utilities	73	4	73	4
Machinery and electrical	60	4	59	4
Shipping	53	3	69	4
Food and beverages	39	2	35	2
Metal products	26	2	22	1
Wood and wood products	22	1	23	1
Other	47	3	48	3
Total	1 677	100	1 670	100

establishment of ADE and associated component manufacturers has greatly enhanced South Africa's industrial capabilities in the fields of casting, forging and machining of large and intricate components to high tolerances. The re-engineering of commercial vehicles and agricultural tractors to accommodate the ADE engines has also added to the expertise of local assemblers.

During the year sales of truck engines increased substantially and this section of the ADE plant is currently operating at a satisfactory level of capacity utilization. Sales of agricultural tractors, on the other hand, experienced a decline and tractor manufacturers estimate the market for the 1984 calendar year at 7 500 units against 14 000 for a normal year. ADE's sales of tractor engines therefore remain disappointingly low.

CSO: 3400/816

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK COUNCIL DEBT SOARS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 14 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Ciaran Ryan]

[Text] **BLACK councils are on the verge of bankruptcy and their total debt this year is likely to exceed R60-million.**

The Government may be forced to speed the establishment of regional services councils, a new form of funding for black councils, says a Department of Co-operation and Development spokesman.

About 40% of the 325 000 residents of the Lekoa council area near Vereeniging are still refusing to pay rents and the accumulated debt is about R14-million.

Debits

There are fears that rent strikes may spread, undermining local authorities and ultimately the Government's plans for devolved power.

The Lekoa rent strike began last September during riots in the Vaal Triangle. Nearly all residents refused to pay rent.

Klasie Louw, Lekoa's town clerk, says: "About 60% of residents are paying rent again. Many residents' employers debit wages to pay rent."

Khayalitsha township near Cape Town is costing the Western Cape Development Board about R384 000 a month as a result of non-payment of rent and the reluctance of Crossroads residents to move into the township.

Shanty town

The number of families behind in their rent payments is 12%, according to Sample Steenkamp, liaison officer for the Western Cape Development Board.

"Negotiations are taking place with the Department of Co-operation and Development to get residents to move into Khayalitsha."

The families have occupied the houses for fewer than three months. An earlier estimate put the number of families behind in their rent payments at about 40%.

Khayalitsha was developed to rehouse Crossroads squatters because conditions in the shanty town had become "intolerable". But most squatters are resisting the move.

Phase 1 of the township consists of 5 000 houses and only 1 800 families have moved to Khayalitsha.

About 3 200 houses are unoccupied — the economic rent of a house is estimated at R120 a month, although the Western Cape Development Board charges only R20.

Waiting list

Ironically, the Western Cape Development Board has a waiting list of 6 000 families from nearby townships of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga eager to move into the township, but it insists that Crossroads residents move first.

Black development boards — previously known as administration boards — accumulated a debt of R32-million in 1983, according to Richard Humphries of the University of South Africa.

Their main source of income was an employer fee of R2,50 for each employee — this fee has not increased since 1977. Other sources included liquor and sorghum beer sales.

The financial mess in the development boards and black local councils is undermining the Government's attempts to devolve authority.

SOUTH AFRICA

ELECTRONIC BANKING GROWTH REPORTED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Jul 85 p 3

[Text]

BANKS in South Africa need stand back for nobody in the field of electronic banking.

And this is particularly the case in home banking, says John Holloway, Standard Bank's business development division general manager.

"I think we will see exciting developments in home banking when Beltel comes on stream in October. The services offered by various institutions then will allow people to practice complete personal finance management from the comfort of their homes. They will be able to do many transactions through their home PCs — the only exception being cash withdrawals."

Mr Holloway said only the largest banks overseas came remotely near offering home banking services on the level now available locally. "When we discuss this with our co-

leagues over there they cannot believe such sophistication is coming out of the bush of Africa."

Part of the reason for South Africa's pre-eminent position was the overwhelming public response to banking through automatic teller machines. This had virtually forced banks to develop these systems to keep pace with demand.

"The Standard Bank now does about 2.6-million transactions a month through ATMs. While many of these are balance and other inquiries, it does mean we are offering people better service than in the past. Many were reluctant to find the time to enter a banking hall to make such inquiries previously," he said.

He predicted the response to home banking would be similarly impressive.

CSO: 3400/758

SOUTH AFRICA

OUTFLOW OF MONEY WORRIES ECONOMISTS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Harold Fridjhon]

[Text] ECONOMISTS are expressing concern about R2,871bn which left the country in the first quarter.

This should be compared to the R2,999bn which left in the whole of last year and which appears in the Reserve Bank's balance of payments table in the Quarterly Bulletin under "Short-term capital movements not related to reserves. Private sector (outflow) including unrecorded transactions".

Last year this outflow amounted to R336m in the first quarter, R320m in the second, R368m in the third and R1,975bn in the fourth. There is some correlation between events in the first quarter of this year and the last quarter of 1984 when the decline in the value of the rand against the dollar became acute.

But there is considerable talk in business circles of vast sums of *funk* money surreptitiously being moved out into *safer* countries.

A bank economist said yesterday that large amount was a mystery to him.

Another economist attributed it part-

ly to leads and lags in foreign exchange transactions — importers trying to avoid the consequences of a shrinking rand and a rampant dollar by paying for commitments ahead of time.

Exporters might also have been delaying accepting payments for their goods speculating on a strengthening dollar and a weakening rand, thereby increasing the rand receipts for their merchandise.

But this is not wholly acceptable because the amounts involved are too large. Total imports and exports for the first quarter amounted to just under R10bn, suggesting that importers and exports had been speculating with about 25% of total trade receipts and payments.

It is interesting that the relevant balance of payments item includes "unrecorded transactions", which is really a balancing entry.

CSO: 3400/758

SOUTH AFRICA

STEEL INDUSTRY IN 'DIFFICULT PHASE'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jul 85 p 5

[Text] THE South African steel industry was entering a "difficult phase" and its future profitability would largely be determined by the effect of a new tariff structure announced yesterday by the Government, Iscor chairman Mr Floors Kotzee, said yesterday.

Mr Kotzee released a statement in Pretoria in reaction to the announcement by the Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, abolishing quantitative import control on steel products and replacing it with a customs tariff system.

The new policy, which also abolished price control on basic steel products, will be effective from today.

Mr Kotzee said the announcement was not unexpected.

"Owing to the exceptional conditions prevailing in the international steel industry for the past few years, and the consequent cut-throat competition, world steel prices in the export market are abnormally low at present," he said.

The position was aggravated by the increase of steel production in certain countries, as well as Government subsidisation, especially in EEC member countries.

"These abnormal conditions are expected to persist for a long time yet, which means that for some time to come there will not be any hope for normal market-orientated prices for steel in the international markets."

Mr Kotzee said while the new tariff system would offer "moderate protection" to the local industry, "the abolition of price control on primary steel products heralds a new era in the history of the SA steel industry."

Local steel prices among the country's nine independent steel producers would in future develop largely in keeping with market forces, without government interference

and in competition with imports, Mr Kotzee said.

"Without question, the industry is entering a difficult phase," he said.

"The future profitability of the steel industry in SA will be determined largely by the extent to which the tariff protection structure will be flexible enough to protect the local basic steel producers against subsidised dumping of imported steel."

In his statement, Mr Kotzee also said price increases on several steel products would be announced today but said they would be below the current rate of inflation. —Sapa.

SOUTH AFRICA

GOLD SHARES SLUMP REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

ALL South African financial markets came under severe pressure yesterday when the rand slumped below 50 US cents in chaotic late trading and millions were lost on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange as American investors sold gold shares.

Gold shares also closed lower on the London Stock Exchange, despite bargain hunting, as operators continued to switch to other mining shares in the wake of the state of emergency declared last weekend.

The fact that the French Government is to withdraw its ambassador from South Africa and has taken the issue to the United Nations' Security Council sparked off the large-scale selling of gold shares by American investors.

Stockbrokers said they were concerned that the selling of gold shares could gain momentum today. This could occur if a big sell-off begins on the American markets which

opened after the closing of the SA markets.

Foreign exchange dealers said some Reserve Bank support was seen for the rand, but to no avail.

Depending on what the Reserve Bank does today the rand could slump especially if the US sell-off of gold shares continues.

The downside in the price of gold counters was checked during the day when local bargain hunters snatched up as many gold shares as they could lay their hands on.

Gold shares lost a further R1,23-billion yesterday, bringing the loss since Monday to about R2,74-billion.

Housed

Mining houses are also under the whip and have lost as much as R1,88-billion since Monday.

The combined loss in these two sectors of the JSE showed, is R5,91-billion since Monday.

Stockbrokers and econ-

omists said last night they were concerned about the latest developments.

They feel SA politicians are not doing enough talking at present and this has created an atmosphere of uncertainty that will increase the volatility on all financial markets.

Yesterday's drop in the value of the rand and the value of gold shares occurred despite the fact that the gold price was relatively stable.

There was also a big demand for Krugerrands as investors move their money into the coins as a hedge against a further decline in the value of the rand.

22 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

SURPLUS BEEF PROBLEM PERSISTS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 14 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Ciaran Ryan]

[Text] THE Meat Board has still not found a buyer for the beef mountain of 40 000 tons that has built up in the past two years.

It is thought at least one potential buyer was turned away because the board refused to lower its price of about R3 235 a ton.

One exporter says he intends offering the board R2 400.

The board is importing almost 75 000 tons of beef a year from neighbouring states, more than 1 000 tons a month from Botswana alone.

Drought

Board chairman Pieter Coetzee says: "In normal years we are a meat-importing country, but because of the drought farmers are destocking as they cannot afford to feed cattle. We cannot stop imports because we have to honour our trade agreements."

There is a danger that thousands of farmers could wind up bankrupt because the number of permits for slaughtering cattle has been halved, according to one estimate.

Give-aways

There are rumours, denied by the board, that decomposition has set into some of the carcasses in storage.

Consumers will not get the benefit of the surplus. The board refuses to cut the price, saying that the last time it did people filled up deep-freezes and the surplus remained.

Roy van der Westhuizen, executive director of the Organisation of Livestock Producers, says the board will be forced to virtually give the meat away if it does not drop the price soon.

Mr van der Westhuizen says: "Farmers pay 3,643 cents a kilogram into the beef stabilisation fund and this will have to be doubled to pay for the growing surplus. Farmers levies were increased by 25% in 1983."

Dr Coetzee says destocking is taking place at the rate of 5% a year. There are about 8,25-million head of cattle in SA.

CSO: 3400/758

SOUTH AFRICA

FISH FOR HUNGRY IN HOMELANDS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Jul 85 p 7

[Text]

A LEADING fish canning company this week donated more than 82 000 cans of fish to Operation Hunger.

The fish was given to the hungry people of Lebowa, Venda and Gazankulu.

Mrs Ina Perlman, head of Operation Hunger, received the fish from the marketing manager of Federal Mine Limited, Mr Reg Steenkamp.

"The hunger problem is always looming over our heads. Drought provided the major demands.

Now there is an even greater threat from the recession and the resultant retrenchments", said Mrs Perlman.

She said since January they have had a fewer donations because many companies laid off large numbers of staff.

Workers have managed to survive on small amounts of savings and unemployment benefits, but these are now drying up and by August the real problems of feeding

families will reach crisis levels.

"Men and women cannot get everything they need from the land in the black rural areas and therefore they go out to supplement their income", said Mrs Perlman.

Operation Hunger, working through community groups, operates soup kitchens which feed 500 000 children a day.

These are run by the local community and are extremely well received.

The organisation also assists these communities to start self-help groups.

Mrs Perlman said the pilchards would provide the protein requirements necessary for healthy living, and that one pilchard, a person was what they were aiming at.

The organisation was grateful to donors for helping the underprivileged of all races of this country, Mrs Perlman said.

SOUTH AFRICA

OFF-SHORE GAS PROJECT DETAILED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jul 85 p 10

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — A Cabinet decision is expected in November or December on plans for a R2 000-million project which would use under-sea gas to produce a substantial proportion of South Africa's fuel needs.

The gas was first discovered by Soekor about 100 km off the coast of Mossel Bay in 1980. Since then, 14 wells have been completed in this field, of which nine are classified as possible commercial gas producers, one was dry and four showed gas in non-commercial quantities.

At the time of the first discovery, it was said that a reserve in the region of 1-trillion cubic feet of gas was a target figure to make exploitation economically worthwhile.

This would provide enough gas for conversion to 20 000 barrels of liquid fuel per day over a period of 20 years.

Estimates place the cost of such a plant, fed by an under-sea pipeline from the gas field, in the region of R2 000-million. However, the resulting

fuel could save South Africa as much as R1 000-million a year in foreign exchange.

Investigations have already been made into feasibility, and on the strength of these studies, Foster Wheeler Energy (British) and Bateman Engineering (South Africa) were jointly awarded a contract to study on-shore installations, and Emso, a company jointly held by Engineering Management Services (South African) and John Brown Engineers (British) were awarded a similar contract to study the cost-structure and feasibility of off-shore installations.

It is understood that these are very thorough investigations into all aspects of the gas reserves, their exploitation, cost, methods and plant construction.

South Africa, unlike Britain, which uses North Sea gas as a gas fuel, does not have the infrastructure to handle gas as a fuel. It seems likely that the final recommendation of experts will be that the gas should be converted into liquid fuel, including

petrol and diesel.

New Zealand already uses gas found off her shores for conversion to petroleum products.

It is believed that if South Africa used the Mossel Bay gas reserves in the same way, the country's overseas fuel bill would be cut by about 10 percent.

Petrol-from-gas would then take its place with the Sasol produced petrol-from-coal in meeting a more substantial proportion of the country's growing fuel requirements.

Other major interests in the gas field are the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Soekor as the exploration company, and the oil companies as possible distributors of the final product.

Initial reports have already been presented to the Cabinet and it is understood further recommendations will be made on which the Cabinet may base its decision.

Already the find has helped establish new technology in South Africa with the help of British

expertise. As with the institution of television in South Africa, the aim would be to use foreign know-how and experience to build up a fully South African enterprise.

There would be industrial and commercial spin-offs, particularly for the Cape which is poor in mineral wealth.

Estimates place the number of new jobs at 1 500 in direct employment and a further 1 500 in indirect employment.

SOUTH AFRICA

SUCCESS OF HOECHST KALLE PLANT REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Aug 85 p 25

[Text]

NOTED German economist Dr W Schuhmann — he is chief executive of the Kalle Film Division of Hoechst AG — has been appointed to the board of Hoechst South Africa.

His particular area of interest is the production, development and marketing of fine grade polypropylene packaging film and recently he visited the more than R40-million Hoechst Kalle film plant at Chamdor.

The plant has been on stream for more than a year and is now producing the entire needs of the South African packaging industry in fine grade film, all of which was formerly imported.

In addition the plant is now exporting 25 percent of its capacity to Europe and South America. He described the Chamdor plant as

"excellent".

"The technology here is as good as any in the world," he said. "In fact, we are currently extending one of our major plants in Germany to produce an extra 10 000 tons a year and we are borrowing some technology from Chamdor to include in our new manufacturing processes."

As an economist, he said he was particularly pleased with the investment in the Kalle plant at Chamdor.

"All parameters, technical and economic, have been met in the plant. We are having clean production runs, we have a stable work force and we are regularly meeting our targets."

Apart from his executive duties at Kalle, Dr Schuhmann is teaching at the University of Mannheim.

CSO: 3400/816

SOUTH AFRICA

CERAMICS POSE THREAT TO NATION'S TRADITIONAL RESOURCES

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK [High-Tech] in English Jul 85 pp 5, 9

[Article: "Fine Ceramics Could Soon Replace Metals"]

[Excerpt] South Africa cannot stand back and ignore or just watch these developments. Many of these new materials threaten our traditional strengths in raw materials. For example, the USA's Bureau of Mines has a major research programme underway to identify low-chromium and chromium-free substitutes for conventional stainless steels. Another typical problem is that South Africa has literally mountains of zirconium near Phalaborwa which can be used in the manufacture of zirconium dioxide but it is exported in the raw form and re-imported at high cost. Nevertheless, South Africa has had some notable achievements in the field of new materials, particularly in the development of tool inserts by De Beers' Diamond Research Laboratory and of 3CR12 by Midleburg Steel and Alloys. What is happening in South Africa is very small in comparison to the rest of the world. The CSIR's National Institute for Materials Research (NIMR) has done a fair amount of development work and had some major developments in ceramics processing — but, because of the strategic nature of the work is reluctant to talk. Much of its work has focussed around piezo-electric ceramics, a field in which it started research in 1977, for transducer applications. From the development of the raw materials, the NIMR has gone into applications, and designed and developed transducers and transducer arrays. It has also developed some fast-ion conducting ceramics for battery applications, and researched ceramic processing. The NIMR operates one of two hot isostatic presses in the country of which there are about 317 in the world.

The HIP it operates is relatively small but can generate pressures of 2 000 — 3 000 atmospheres and temperatures up to 2 000°C.

This type of work is part and parcel of the NIMR's new philosophy which involves not only the development of materials, but its engineering as well. In this way, it feels the most efficient process of technology transfer can be undertaken.

The problem posed by new materials that faces South Africa is of being left further and further behind. This is the traditional South African economic problem of adding value to its products. South Africa has all the deposits of zirconium it needs to develop a thriving industry based on zirconium-based ceramics, yet it is exported in the raw form and imported at high cost. This problem has been recognised and the CSIR has a contract with a major South African industrial concern to research and develop the local zirconium.

The local new ceramics manufacturing facilities mostly centre around wear-resistant alumina ceramics for the chemical, mining and electrical generation industries. In power stations, these high-alumina ceramics are used for the lining of pneumatic conveyors for pulverised fuel. The companies involved in this are Cumar, MOH-9 and Multotec. As a rule however, the local ceramics market is relatively unsophisticated.

The pace of developments is such that within ten years, fine ceramics will become an integral part of engineering, allowing increased performance of a nature previously only dreamed of.

These are not developments, says Dr Brian Clark, chief director of the NIMR, "that South Africa can afford to ignore".

SOUTH AFRICA

EMIGRATION INCREASES AS CONFIDENCE DROPS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Peter Wallington]

[Text]

SOUTH Africans are emigrating in increasing numbers as concern mounts about the country's political future and confidence in the economy drops.

In March nearly 1 000 people packed their bags and headed for a new home — the United States, Britain, Australia and Canada being the favourite destinations.

In March last year 761 people left the country.

Figures from the Central Statistical Services in Pretoria show that emigration during the first three months of 1985 is up on the same period last year — 2 005 compared to 1 763, an increase of 14%.

Workers in most categories — from professional, managerial and clerical — were leaving.

And as the "brain drain" mounts, a leading personnel agency has warned that a decline in skilled manpower, already in short supply, is something SA cannot afford.

Sid Catton of the Professional Assignments Group says a number of factors have influenced people.

The most important question asked concerns their children: Will SA be safe for them?

The escalation of violence has not helped confidence and Catton says clients cite information received from relatives abroad — often painting a graver picture than the local Press — as another factor contributing to a loss of confidence.

He says a lack of confidence in the economy is another major factor. Emigrants have been especially critical of "government's monopolistic trends", and have said SA is more socialist than Britain or Australia.

Immigrants to SA have baulked at the idea of either themselves or their children doing military training and have returned to their home country.

Catton says that as inflation and unemployment continue to rise, SA is no longer an attractive alternative for those with ties abroad: for example, SA has lost much of its appeal for artisans who came to SA from Britain and Europe 10 years ago. Their standard of living in this country has dropped and there is no security if they lose their jobs.

"In the past living there was expensive and here so cheap, but now it's about on a par," he says.

22 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

INCREASING CHINESE IMMIGRATION ANTICIPATED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 19 Jul 85 p 3

[Article: "More and More Chinese to South Africa"]

[Text] The Government is busy preparing the way for increasing Chinese immigration from Hong Kong. An NP-MP [National Party member of parliament], Mr Koos Lloyd of Roodepoort, has already made a plea in Parliament for lifting the restrictions on Chinese immigration.

As a preliminary to Chinese immigration, the present Chinese community is being smuggled into the white community by the back door.

This unsettling news comes from well-informed sources in the civil service.

As a consequence of the gradual transfer of Hong Kong to the government of Red China, many Hong Kong Chinese prefer to seek another refuge. They take money with them to start a business somewhere else, usually not just their own money, but also the money of a couple of friends. When the venture is established, the friends follow and after a few years there is a brand new little Chinese colony.

In this way a number of Chinese business ventures have already been established in various homelands. If the Government is going to accept an increasing number of Chinese, South Africa will be buying a limited degree of economic development and Black job opportunities at the expense of a brand new race question, the sources observe.

There have apparently already been various larger Chinese companies from Taiwan that wanted to establish themselves in the white area of South Africa but did not do so because the local Chinese community is subject to restrictions as a result of the Group Areas Act.

To meet these objections, the four Chinese group areas that existed were done away with one after the other. Last week the following step was taken: inconspicuously hidden in a group areas amendment law regarding the central business districts of the big cities, there is a provision whereby Chinese in white group areas will have the same privileges as the Whites themselves.

The next step will be to remove the Chinese from the colored group of which they are now regarded as a subgroup and to reclassify them as Whites. Then the entire present Chinese community will have been moved into the white community through the back door. The NP-MP for Roodepoort, Mr Koos Lloyd, has already called for this openly in the House of Assembly. Informed sources expect that the Government will speedily follow this hint.

In his speech Mr Lloyd said that for immigration purposes Chinese are regarded as Asians and thus may enter the country only on a restricted visa. He pleads that this regulation also be abolished. The reclassification will allow the Chinese to enter the country under the same conditions as Whites.

In political circles it is said that the results of this new government policy are unforeseeable:

*If the Chinese are accepted as a part of the white community, the Coloreds will demand the same right, After them the Indians will follow suit. The decision regarding the Chinese is simply the thin end of the wedge of general abolition of the Group Areas Act.

*Increasing immigration from Hong Kong will result in the growth of the small Chinese community of today into another serious ethnic problem.

*The Indians will further demand unlimited immigration of Indians and Pakistanis. The Asian problem that Britain is experiencing today will repeat itself in South Africa.

12906

CSO: 3401/254

SOUTH AFRICA

VARIOUS GROUPS POINT OUT ERRORS IN TEACHING NATION'S HISTORY

HSRC Says Rewrite History

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 21 Jul 85 p 15

[Text]

THE recent highly acclaimed HSRC report called urgently for a comprehensive general history of South Africa that would reflect the role of all groups.

This was one of the most important recommendations in the HSRC report on group relations, and coincided with assurances by several Ministers, including Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, that education standards for all groups will be improved.

The HSRC report found that apartheid had reduced opportunities for spontaneous and close contact between groups, which included the educational field, and that this had given rise to mistrust and suspicion.

In calling for a new general history, the report said: "Perceptions are formed and projected into the future by the

way history events are interpreted and presented, especially in the school situation.

"Research has confirmed that when a negative image of other groups has once been formed, it is extremely difficult to change this.

"The historiography of all groups emphasises the problem of guilt and the focus is on determining which groups should be held responsible for injustices of the past."

This identification of a scapegoat, said the report, was probably one of the most powerful "archetypes" that strengthened group prejudice.

The report noted the different ways of interpreting history, including placing a heavy emphasis on ethnicity.

"For Afrikaans-orientated historians, history began with the settlement of the first whites in 1652..."

Afrikaner Glorification Stressed

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 21 Jul 85 p 15

[Text] THE story of South African history, as told to thousands of white high school pupils across the country is dominated entirely by the rise and glorification of Afrikaner nationalism, says the Unesco report.

The report on the content of history textbooks used in white Government schools finds an almost blanket omission of the history of blacks before the arrival of Van Riebeeck and from then on, exclusively, a heavy emphasis is placed on white (Afrikaner) historical dominance.

The study set out to establish to what extent history is used to justify the policy of racial separation (apartheid).

The research team examined 44 textbooks, focusing on those in the Transvaal, and found that:

- Syllabuses were designed to entrench the substance and objectives of the Government's racial policies, past and present.
- They projected an apartheid-based and one-sided point of view.
- They set out unashamedly to legitimise the social and political order.
- All books had a tendency to give a heavy weighting to Afrikaner events.
- The white-centred approach was evident both in the definition of topics and the emphasis placed on them in the text.
- Most books were explicitly ideological and were presented to cultivate attitudes favourable to maintaining the system of racial inequality.

The report says: "The idea (fostered by the textbook authors) of black incapacity for government is part of a more general stereotype of the black man as primitive, ignorant, unintellectual and warlike.

"Underlying this (in most books) is the essentially racist notion of white superiority and black inferiority."

The report said even even "textbook apartheid" was practised. Black and white groups, in some books, are dealt with in separate sections and are not integrated within the same chapter.

The aspirations and concerns of blacks were generally devalued by neglect and at times the handling of black history amounted to trivia. Some examples were:

- Blacks indulged in cattle rustling "as a kind of sport".
- The Bushmen were a "cheerful gay people, who like to dance".
- The coloureds are "fond of sport, especially rugby".

In summing up, the report says: "In spite of some attempts to correct traditional biases in South African history teaching, the textbooks prevent a view of the past consistent with and generally supportive of current racial policies."

Only one writer of history, Professor A N Boyce, former rector of the Johannesburg College of Education, emerged with any credit.

His historical accounts were credited with correcting common misconceptions, he paid more than usual attention to the black point of view, and attempted to present evidence on contentious issues impartially.

History Designed to Prop Up Apartheid

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 21 Jul 85 p 15

[Text] A TOP-LEVEL study commissioned by the United Nations has found that history textbooks used in white State schools in South Africa are heavily biased and inaccurate--and blatantly distort important facts to justify the Government's policy of apartheid.

The study blows the lid off many of the myths of what it says is a one-sided "white man's history of South Africa" and accuses textbook writers--most of them Afrikaners--of manipulating historical data as a means of legitimising the political and social order in South Africa.

The detailed project, in which 44 history textbooks were scrutinised, was commissioned by Unesco, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, and undertaken by the world-acclaimed Centre for Mass Communication Research at the University of Leicester in England.

The report slams South Africa's history syllabuses as "apartheid-based" and scathingly attacks the extent to which political bias is exploited.

The report has been published by Unesco in Paris as a book, "History in black and white; an analysis of South African school history textbooks", and is being circulated worldwide.

It comes at the same time as the Human Sciences Research Council report which strongly criticised apartheid for fuelling racial violence and called for a comprehensive and general South African history syllabus to reflect the role of all groups.

It also follows shock disclosures by matric examiners who claimed that the Transvaal education authorities were guilty of gross distortion and bias.

They alleged the bias penalised pupils who did not accept the basic tenets of apartheid, and favoured those who did.

The Unesco study demonstrates how, in its view, and on the basis of overwhelming evidence, syllabuses are designed to perpetuate the system of racial separation and inequality.

The report, in essence, embodies a stinging indictment of the strong Afri-kaans-oriented stance of the top-selling authors. It accuses them of punting a "straight line of propaganda".

It qualifies its criticisms in detail and illustrates how, in other ways, students are indoctrinated by the skilful use of bias, distortion, inaccuracy, omission, exaggeration, untruths, myths and prejudice.

The report says that the textbooks:

- Project blacks as "crude cardboard cutouts moving across the three-dimensional stage of white history".

- Portray blacks otherwise as obstacles to the achievements of whites; and suggest that Indians were a "problem" from the time they arrived in Natal in 1860.

- Describe whites, particularly Afrikaners, as the guardians of the blacks, and claim it is their task to uplift blacks and protect their interests.

- Suggest that the disenfranchisement of the coloureds (removed from the common voters' roll in 1956) was not as regressive as critics claim.

- Are obsessed with racial ancestry, and, in one passage, describe the coloureds, on the basis of "scientific evidence", as having an admixture of 34% white, 36% indigenous and 30% Asiatic blood.

The report singles out the books of two prominent and prolific Afrikaans authors, C J Joubert and F A van Jaarsveld, whom it notes are described by critics in South Africa as propagandists and not historians.

Van Jaarsveld's and Joubert's books are published by Perskor, the giant Nationalist printing house well-known for lucrative contracts it picks up from the Government.

Joubert's books are used by 70% of Transvaal matric history students, English and Afrikaans.

Although 44 books were surveyed, the Unesco study focused on those approved by the TED — up to 1981 — and in use at white Government schools in the Transvaal and recommended to pupils from Std Six to matric.

The Leicester University research centre is the headquarters of the International Association for Mass Communication Research and since 1966 has worked closely with Unesco on several important international social projects.

Included in the team that worked on the textbooks project are two former South Africans who have a close knowledge of educational conditions and standards in the Republic.

They are:

- Mr Paul Hartmann, who obtained a BA degree at the University of the Witwatersrand and an MSc at Durham University in England. He is a fellow of Leicester University's mass communication centre; and
- May Katzen, a research fellow and project manager of the

Humanities Communications Centre, attached to the University of Leicester, who obtained an MA at the University of the Witwatersrand, an MA at the University of London, and a doctorate from the University of Natal.

She, too, is a fellow of the communication centre at Leicester University.

They visited South Africa and were assisted by several academics around the country.

One was prominent educationist Dr Franz Auerbach, a former president of the South African Institute of Race Relations, and a one-time vice-president of the Federation of Teachers' Associations.

In research of his own, Dr Auerbach found that because of the emphasis in textbooks placed on Afrikaner history, white students are likely to be imbued with the belief that blacks are permanently tribal and inherently inferior.

Others who helped in the Leicester University study included Mr Elito Viglieno, a lecturer in methodology of history teaching for high schools at the University of the Witwatersrand, and a JMB history examiner since 1971.

Leicester University Study

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 21 Jul 85 p 15

[Text]

THE Leicester University study into racism and bias in South African history textbooks has exposed a myriad of myths spun over the years — and perpetuated to this day.

Thus, white history pupils at government high schools are told that:

- Apartheid, with Dr H F Verwoerd as the architect, developed into a "positive policy" of separate development.
- A separate white-controlled administration system is there "to protect the interests, promote the welfare and guide the development of blacks ... in a desirable direction".
- Since the earliest times, the whites had regarded themselves as "guardians to (sic) the blacks," and it was their task "to lead the black man".
- Because the blacks' level of achieve-

ment was lower than whites in several fields (education, economic and social life) it is reasonable for whites to administer them.

● "Seen in retrospect, slavery is, of course, an inhuman practice — but in those days people thought differently".

● History had shown it was difficult to include whites and blacks in one political system — "the black man refuses to become a semi-European. He insists on Africanisation".

Several books, the survey found, stated categorically that the Boers occupied an empty land when they trekked north from the Cape.

Says the Unesco report: "In answering the question of which group (whites or blacks) arrived first in South Africa, the argument is put forward that

whites, once settled in the "empty land", were then challenged by black "migrants" moving south."

This is used, says the report, to justify the current designation of most of South Africa as a white area and only small enclaves of the land as black areas — contrary to overwhelming evidence that disproves this contention.

Some books define political problems in independent states in Africa in terms of the departure of the white man following independence.

Implicit in this, says the report, is the idea that blacks are unready to take over leadership and the administration of their countries without the white man.

Thus, "Houphouet Boigny realised the need for retaining white officials for many years after independence ... which is why the Ivory Coast is one of

the few African states that has a healthy trade balance".

● Transvaal matric examiners disclosed last year that, in terms of a marking guideline, the future existence of whites in South Africa depended on one policy only — separate development.

Said one examiner: "Only the facts and opinions of a student that supports the status quo are credited."

For example, the answer to a question on Swapo was required to reflect the basic fact that it was a "terrorist organisation", or "pro-communist" or "anti-capitalist".

Pupils who gave this reply received two marks (out of two). But those who described Swapo as a movement trying to liberate Namibia, or as a freedom movement, probably received nil.

TED Guide to Teachers

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 21 Jul 85 p 15

[Text]

THE Transvaal Education Department (TED) circulates a confidential guide to teachers on how to teach history in the classroom.

It is entitled "Aims of the history syllabus" (as defined by the TED) and forms an integral part of it. It is subtitled: "The general educational aims to strive at (sic) in Standards 8, 9 and 10".

Some excerpts:

● To help the child to understand the (sic) man's existence is meaningful and that he lives in an ordered (sic) society.

● To help the child in the development of an (sic) own personality.

● To learn (sic) the child to be responsible for the consequences resulting from decisions made by himself.

● To learn (sic) the child that the development of civilisation is not determined rigidly ...

● To encourage the child to read newspapers and books, to listen to world news, and to develop the (sic) sense of curiosity.

● To educate the child to an objective approach towards history.

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT POPULARITY UP WITH NATION'S ENGLISH SPEAKERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Jul 85 p 12

[Article by Erik Larsen]

[Text]

THE Southern African Society of Journalists has reacted strongly to curbs on the media under the present state of emergency.

In a statement released by the society yesterday, the President, Mr David Allen said: "No one will envy the Government its job in trying to control the violence in many of South Africa's townships.

"But it will make life incalculably more difficult if it insists that only its view of events is the right and truthful one.

"On the whole, newspaper journalists have reported as fairly and as responsibly as possible under very difficult and often dangerous circumstances.

"The authorities do not appear to agree.

"They have even gone so far as to accuse newspapers of 'spreading lies'.

"The society takes these 'lies' to mean those bits of information the police wanted kept from the public for reasons best known to themselves.

"It is vitally important in times of crisis that there is free and open communication.

"Any suppression or distortion of facts will as it has been proved to do so often in the past, lead to mistrust and rumour.

"The very things the authorities are trying to avoid by setting up machinery to monitor the 'accuracy and reliability' of reporting.

"Such 'monitoring' always creates an effect precisely opposite to the one intended.

"Instead of making reporting appear more truthful and therefore more dependable, it inevitably makes it more suspect because it is unavoidably seen as 'a government approved' version of the facts and everything that that implies.

"It is unquestionably in the national interest that journalists be allowed to get on with their jobs without state interference."

SOUTH AFRICA

VOLKSWAG CLAIMS RUSH OF MEMBERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Jul 85 p 26

[Article by Sue Leeman]

[Text] The right-wing Afrikaner Volkswag, which has set itself up as the new cultural home of conservative Afrikaners, claims it has recruited more than 1 300 new members since the beginning of February.

An item in this week's issue of the Herstigte Nasionale Party mouthpiece, Die Afrikaner, says 655 applications for membership were approved during the period, most of them from families with more than two members.

And, it adds, the AV is now receiving an average of 20 applications for membership every week.

However, the AV is not prepared to go beyond this in commenting on its membership roll.

Volkswag chairman Professor Carel Boshoff will only say that his organisation now boasts a membership of "thousands".

Since the AV was formed amid great controversy in May last year, it has repeatedly clashed with the long-time Afrikaner cultural umbrella body, the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniginge (FAK).

The moderate-dominated FAK, which has a membership of around 27 000, has fought to keep the Volkswag out, saying the new organisation is nothing more than a political society.

As a result, a number of FAK members with Volkswag sympathies have left the umbrella body.

Just how many is not clear, although the FAK says in its annual report for 1984/85 that only 109 of the 1 735 people who resigned during the period did so because of AV links.

These people are known to be regrouping within the Volkswag, which has promised to stand up for the rights of an Afrikaner nation which it says has been betrayed by the P W Botha Government and the new constitution.

SOUTH AFRICA

SASJ REACTS STRONGLY TO CURBS ON MEDIA DURING EMERGENCY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jul 85 p 4

[Text]

ENGLISH-speaking South African's regard for the Government has increased while Afrikaner opinion of it has dropped, according to a nationwide opinion poll commissioned by the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Rapport.

"Has your estimation of the Government increased, decreased or remained unchanged?" was one of the questions asked in the survey carried out by Mark-en-Meningsoopnames.

● Of those questioned, 33,5 percent replied that their opinion of the Government remained unchanged (most already had a high regard for the Government, which was evident from their replies);

31,6 percent said their opinion of the Government has increased (4,4 percent said "greatly increased" while 27,2 percent said "increased");

● 32,6 percent said their opinion of the Government has decreased (11,2 percent said "greatly decreased" and 21,4 percent merely said "decreased", and

2,3 percent replied "don't know" to the ques-

tion.

Participants were also asked to substantiate their replies. If their replies are analysed, it appears that the majority of voters view the Government in a positive light.

The poll found that Afrikaners and English-speaking people differed in their opinion of the Government. Forty percent of English-speakers have a high opinion of the Government, while 42 percent of Afrikaans have a low estimation of the Government.

Of those with a low Government estimation, approximately 36 percent are Conservative Party supporters, 21 percent NP supporters and nine percent PFP supporters.

The disenchanted group cites monetary matters as the main reason for their lower opinion of the Government.

Other reasons include: poor handling of the economy, price increases, too high personal income tax, power-sharing with other race groups, the scrapping of Article 16 of the Immorality Act and the law dealing with mixed marriages, racial integration, the scrapping of apartheid, and the Government/police handling of unrest.

Sixty percent of the group which hold the Government in high esteem are Nats and 21 percent PFP-supporters.

Forty five percent of this group cite the following reasons for their higher opinion of the Government: the Government is moving in the right direction — legitimate power-sharing for all race groups and change at the right tempo.

This group also cited the following as being important: the movement away from apartheid and the scrapping of the Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality Act.

CSO: 3400/785

SOUTH AFRICA

INTERSTATE RAIL TRAFFIC INCREASE LIKELY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Aug 85 p 10

[Text] THE assistant general manager, commercial, of the South African Transport Services, Dr Gert Coetzee, says he expects interstate rail traffic between South Africa and other countries in the region to increase.

Taking part in a radio programme, "Top Level", Dr Coetzee said that the SATS had established good relations with the railway services of surrounding countries. Regular meetings were held with the various heads of these services to discuss ways of improving the flow of traffic.

As a result of these meetings it had recently been decided to introduce a clearing house system to serve the entire region.

Dr Coetzee said that consideration was also being given to measures regarding freight rates, and that these measures could be introduced soon.

Speaking in the same programme, the chief director of national roads of the Department of Transport, Mr Ray Smith, said that in his view the coun-

tries of Southern Africa could not survive without the transport infrastructure and services provided by South Africa.

Mr Smith said because of its economic strength and sound infrastructure, South Africa was in a good position to assist its neighbours with expertise, knowledge and equipment in the transportation field.

The president of the Commercial Aviation Association of Southern Africa, Mr Graeme Conlyn, said that the Government and the private sector were actively encouraging the establishment of a regional network of air services.

A licence had already been granted to operate a service between Nelspruit and Maputo. This was an important development in the context of promoting contact between the peoples of Southern Africa, he said.

A master mariner of

Safmarine, Captain Mike Chambers, said that the landlocked countries to the north were still very much dependent on South African ports for their imports and exports.

He said that although the situation at the Mozambican harbours of Maputo and Beira was improving, the security aspect was still a matter of great concern to the shipping industry. Until security in Mozambique could be guaranteed, it was unlikely that countries such as Malawi, Zimbabwe and Zaire would make use of the facilities at its ports. — Sapa.

SOUTH AFRICA

CHIEF OF ARMY VISITS KWANDEBELE

Pretoria PARATUS in English Jul 85 pp 12-13

[Text]

IN 1984 the first intake of recruits for Kwandebele were trained at 21 Battalion. In January this year the first military base was established in Kwandebele and the following month, when the base became functional, the recruits were sent to be stationed there. As it is still part of the SADF, the unit is known as 115 Battalion but will officially become the KDF after independence.

The SADF is also involved in assisting the Kwandebele Department of Agriculture in building a series of dams which will facilitate the development of agriculture in the region.

IN a recent visit to Kwandebele, the Chief of the SA Army, Lt Gen J.J. Geldenhuys, met the Cabinet and Chief Minister of Kwandebele during an informal luncheon. During the occasion the Chief Minister, Mr S.S. Skosana, expressed his appreciation to the SADF for going beyond its normal line of duty in assisting Kwandebele.

He pointed out that Kwandebele needed more skilled personnel, trained in the various professions, to assist in the productivity of the land. He mentioned that although many areas in Africa were drought stricken, South Africa still flourished and was productive and it is thus the duty of the people to protect and develop the land that God has given them.

He requested that the SADF produce a disciplined and well trained Kwandebele Defence Force that can exactly follow orders as commanded. He said in closing that the KDF should be so well trained that if South Africa ever had a need of trained personnel, they could look to the KDF for such people.

Hereafter Mr Skosana presented a lamp, hand-crafted by the Ndebele people, to Lt Gen Geldenhuys as a gesture of goodwill. Lt Gen Geldenhuys reciprocated by giving Mr Skosana a plaque of the South African Army.

LT Gen Geldenhuys then visited the construction site of one of the dams that is being built in Kwandebele. After viewing a completed dam project, Lt Gen Geldenhuys then went to 115 Bn (known as 'Shanandoua'). There he received the salute of the guard of honour at a parade held to mark the occasion.

At the parade Lt Gen Geldenhuys inspected the guard of honour and thereafter delivered his speech. In it he relayed the message given to him by the Chief Minister earlier in the day. He pointed out that the guard of honour was neat, their drill movements sharp and that they created a favourable impression.

After the parade Lt Gen Geldenhuys was shown around the facilities of the camp where he stayed overnight.

The occasion was highlighted when the uniforms, to be worn by the Kwandebele Defence Force, were shown to Lt Gen Geldenhuys.

THE history of Kwandebele, which is also the history of the South Ndebeles in Transvaal, goes back approximately 400 years. They originate from Zululand and must not be confused with the Amandebele of Mzilikazi from Zimbabwe.

One of their earliest tribal chiefs was Mfane who lived in the present Randfontein area round about 1550. His son, known as Mhlanga, was succeeded by Muzi who moved to Kwamnyamana, close to Pretoria.

Muzi had seven sons. After the death of Muzi, disagreements over the captainship of the tribe occurred. Manala, the first born son, was supposed to take over the leadership of the tribe from his father, but the second eldest son, Ndzundza, assumed this leadership instead.

Ndzundza moved with most of his tribe north-east where they established themselves in the upper course of the Steelpoortriver.

The whites had made their appearance during the rule of Mabhago between 1837 and 1865. The Ndzundza lost their territory and independence during the well-known Mapoch War in 1883. In 1923 the tribe bought the farm Weltevrede close to Dennilton for their chief, Mayisha. It is still part of their territory.

The Ndzundza from Kwamnyamana moved further north while the Manala stayed behind and established themselves in various places around the district of Pretoria. After the arrival of the whites they were spread over the area, but Wallmanstad remained their capital. Since approximately 1926 the tribal chief and a group of his supporters established themselves on the farms Rooikoppen and Troya north-east of Rust der Winter.

The establishment of the Ndebele territorial authority occurred on 7 October 1977. The Legislative Council of the South Ndebele was established on 1 October 1979 and is known as the Kwandebele Legislative Council. The territory became self-governing on 1 April 1981.

The Kwandebele constitution is similar to that of other national states. It has been drawn up in co-operation with the black Ndebele officials. The Cabinet was chosen from members of the Legislative Council by means of a secret vote held by the Legislative Council.

CSO: 3400/794

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SATS' STEEL ORDER--Middelburg Steel & Alloys has received its biggest order for stainless steel and 3CR12 from SA Transport Services. The contract calls for the supply of 2,500 tons of stainless steel and cold-rolled 3CR12 for the manufacture of containers. The order is worth R5.3-million. The contract marks the start of a campaign by Middelburg to double sales of 3CR12 in South Africa in the next 12 to 18 months. One of the main objectives of Sats in designing the new containers was that they should be maintenance free. Both steels were chosen for this reason. The stainless-steel framework and 3CR12 palletised flooring will ensure that the containers have strength and stackability. The small containers will be used by Sats to extend the proven Fastfreight service, where small consignments are delivered quickly to customers throughout the country. The first containers will be ready later this year. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 14 Jul 85 p 28]

BLACK BUYING POWER--Black buying power is becoming a vital part of the economy and, by the year 2000, will account for 44 percent of total private consumption expenditure, according to the Volkskas economic review, SPOTLIGHT. By then the whites' share will be about 40 percent, coloureds 11 percent and Asians the remainder. The growth of the whites' disposable incomes had been severely curbed by income tax hikes in recent years. The 1970's saw a significant shift in the relative buying power of the various population groups. Particularly striking was that the share of the whites in the total wage packages dropped relatively sharply, while that of blacks rose significantly. During the past four years, this trend has not been sustained. This was because there had been no increase in black employment. The relative share of whites in total personal disposable income was still on the decline. This process was being helped along by a number of factors, including a substantial increase in personal income tax during the past few years. This had curbed growth of whites' disposable incomes. However, the current income of blacks, coloureds and Asians was still showing a relative increase because of rising transfer receipts. "In view of these developments, the relative share of the non-white buying power in the economy is probably still growing." SPOTLIGHT emphasised that economic conditions were having a marked effect on total worker remuneration growth. This was expected to be at a lower rate this year--about 12 percent--compared with 18 percent the previous year. A moderate improvement in pay could be expected from the second half of 1986, mainly because of an increase in employment. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Jul 85 p 6]

PERSONAL COMPUTERS--Personal computers appear to be taking over at Beltel terminals, according to a Post Office statement. It said most of the 1,700 registered Beltel users had access to Beltel through personal computers. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Jul 85 p 1]

RAILWAYS EARNINGS DROP--The South African Transport Services' (SATS) railway earnings were R26.5 million down on budget estimates of R896.8 million for the first 2 months of the financial year, despite increased railway fares and freight rates. Latest figures have shown that the recession is still biting deeply into the SATS revenue with total income for April and May R45 million less than the budgeted amount of R1,316. South African Airways revenue was down by R24.8 million compared with the budget estimate of R237.8 million. This could be put down to the recession and the lower level of air travel especially among the business community. However, there should have been an upsurge in overseas tourist revenue because of the low value of the rand and bargain basement tourist prices. There was a slight increase in harbours' revenue which was greater by R4.6 million than the budget estimate. The pipeline tariff, too, was up R1.8 million on an estimated revenue of R37.8 million. SATS budget provided for an expenditure during the two months of R1.3 billion. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Jul 85 p 3]

POLICE GETS SCIENTIFIC BRANCH--A NEW branch of the police, to handle all scientific functions, is being created in a move to rationalise the structure of the SAP. The Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, has approved the establishment of a scientific service component in the police force to help cope with the complexity of combating and investigating crime. A statement issued in Pretoria says on-going scientific and technological development has made it necessary to employ people with the requisite professional qualifications. The new component will be known as the Criminalistics Branch of the SAP. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Jul 85 p 3]

GROWTH OF ROBOTICS--The recession, as well as a misconception that local labour is cheap, are major factors restricting the growth of robotics in South Africa, says one of the country's leading suppliers in the field. Mr Dave Jones, general manager of the Robotics Division of Hampo Systems, said however, that an economic upturn, as well as ever increasing awareness of the role of robotics, made the long term prospects appear good. "The advantages are numerous. Robots can work in hazardous areas, complete complicated and repetitive tasks without loss of quality of performance, be programmed to monitor such things as tool wear during the production cycle, and increase production rates. This does not necessarily mean that people will be replaced by robots. Workers that were previously employed in performing the tasks that the robot does, can be retrained or upgraded in other tasks. Even manual labour need not suffer, for the higher production rate from a robot installation means more feeding of materials to that point, and more finished items to be further processed or packaged after the robot operation," Mr Jones explained. The company is the sole Southern African agent for Dianichi Sykes Robotics, a British/Japanese manufacturer. Its computer-controlled Daros range includes 16 standard models with maximum load carrying capacities ranging from 2kg to 350kg. Special purpose robot manipulators are also available. [Text] [Johannesburg SA MANUFACTURING WORLD in English May 85 p 31]

VOLKSWAGEN'S NEW ROBOTS--GEC Robotic Company has supplied and installed three Motoman robots at Volkswagen's number one plant in Uitenhage. The value of the contract is about R400 000. The robots--two 10 kg, five-axis Motoman L10W CO₂ welding systems and one 60 kg, six-axis Motoman L60 spot welder--will be used in the sub-assembly of the new Golf and Audi ranges. "The installation of the three robots is in line with Volkswagen's philosophy of only introducing robotics where the high technology of sophisticated parts makes it a necessity or where Volkswagen's parent company in Germany requires the use of robots in the manufacture of certain parts," said Dietmar Dubsky, general manager of plant one at Volkswagen. Volkswagen was the first automotive plant in South Africa to have robots in operation. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English Jul 85 p 21]

POLICE 'SUPPORT MNR'--The London Sunday Times reported on July 7 that the South African police intelligence service was conducting an investigation among certain police officers from eastern Transvaal province suspected of helping the Mozambican National Resistance to recruit members among Mozambican refugees held in local police stations. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWS-LETTER in English 13 Jul 85 p 3]

DELEGATES GATHER FOR TALKS--History was made at Germiston yesterday when all the ministers in the House of Delegates attended the first regional congress of an Indian political party in the Transvaal. The conference was convened by the member of Parliament for Central Rand, Mr Subri Gollakoccen, who said it was important to set Indian areas in the province to ensure successful participation in the tricameral dispensation. All the ministers as well as the Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Mr Subri Naicker, addressed the conference.--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Aug 85 p 10]

CSO: 3400/837

JPRS-SSA-85-075
22 August 1985

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

EBA DONATION--MBABANE--The Employment Bureau of Africa (EBA), whose headquarters is in Johannesburg, has donated R41 000 to the Swaziland government to be distributed among 12 needy institutions in the country. The managing director of EBA (Swaziland), Mr John Olivier, who presented the donation to the Swazi Minister of Labour and Public Service, Mr Mhlangano Matsebula, said that about 12 000 miners left Swaziland each year to work on the mines in South Africa. Last year these miners between them earned over R50-million, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Jul 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/809

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

FINNISH HARBOR AID--FINLAND has granted Tanzania 202 million/- for the rehabilitation of the Dar es Salaam Harbour, according to an agreement signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The agreement was signed by the Finnish ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Ilka Ristimaki, and the Acting Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu Abdi H. Mshangama. The rehabilitation of the harbour is also being financed by the governments of Tanzania, Norway, Sweden, The Netherlands, Denmark and the International Development Association (IDA). According to the agreement, the Finnish contribution will finance container handling machinery, equipment, spare parts, training and technical assistance. Ndugu Mshangama thanked Finland, saying the grant would enable Dar es Salaam Harbour to cope up with demands of modern shipping and maintain Dar es Salaam's important position as a main harbour in the country. The harbour also serves other countries including Zambia, Burundi, Malawi, Zaire and Rwanda. Last December, IDA granted Tanzania a credit of 459m/- for the modernisation of the port. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Jul 85 p 1]

NORTH KOREAN LECTURERS ARRIVE--A four-man team of lecturers from the Workers' Union of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has arrived in Tanzania for a month long tour of lectures to Party cadres and leaders. A statement issued by the Party sub-head office in Dar es Salaam said the team would give lectures at the Party's Kivukoni Ideological College in the city and visit Morogoro, Dodoma and Arusha regions. The statement, issued by the Political Propaganda and Mobilisation Department of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC), Secretariat said the team was being led by Ndugu Paek Mun Song. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Jul 85 p 3]

STUDENTS FOR MOSCOW FESTIVAL--TANZANIA will send 140-man team to the 12th Worth Youth and Students Festival which opens in Moscow in July 27, this year, the Secretary General of the Tanzania Youth Organisation (VIJANA), Ndugu Mohamed Seif Khatib, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday. He told the Daily News that the initial group of 90 people would leave Dar es Salaam for Moscow aboard a chartered plane next Wednesday. The team would later be joined by a group of 50 students studying in socialist countries abroad. Ndugu Khatib said 80 of the participants would represent the working youth. Tanzania's delegation will be led by the Zanzibar Minister for Information, Culture and Sports, Dr. Msimu Hassan. Tanzania, he said, would present 10 papers and would participate in all the festival's 15 designated centres. Those selected for the trip should be in Dar es Salaam by this Friday. Ndugu Khatib thanked

employers of the working participants for agreeing to meet their costs. Ndugu Khatib said 30 participants from the Isles would arrive in Dar es Salaam on Friday. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Jul 85 p 3]

PRIVATE TEXTILE MILL EARNINGS--TANZANIA'S private textile mills earned the country 45.9 million/- last year, the Minister for Industries and Trade, Ndugu Basil Mramba told the National Assembly yesterday. These mills are COTEX which earned 15.83 million/-; Commercial and Industrial Combine (CIC)--6.45 million/-; Sunflag--18.23 million/-; J.V. Synthetics--1.40 million/- and A to Z Clothing Company Limited--3.99 million/-. Ndugu Mramba was replying to a question by Ndugu M. A. Maganga (National) who wanted to know the amount of foreign exchange earned by private textile manufacturers annually. He also asked the Government how these private mills were helped to enable them produce textiles for export. Ndugu Mramba told the House that the Government employed various means of encouraging private mills to produce more for the export market. These means included allowing the mills to use part of the foreign exchange they earned for importing raw materials and spare parts. The Government allowed local private mills to draw up trade pacts with foreign firms interested in buying textiles from Tanzania, through barter trade. The Government also provided the mills with export rebate to bridge the wide difference between production costs and prices on the export market. "It is obvious that these measures have helped to boost production in the mills to a certain level for the foreign markets," Ndugu Mramba said. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jul 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/783

ZIMBABWE

REBEL'S CAPTURE PUTS PRESSURE ON NKOMO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jul 85 p 10

[Text]

HARARE. — Veteran nationalist Mr Joshua Nkomo may face the sternest test of his 30-year political career after the government announced this week it had arrested a rebel at his Bulawayo home, diplomats and political analysts said yesterday.

Mr Nkomo, long accused by the government of fomenting rebellion in his Matabeleland powerbase, has repeatedly denied involvement in rebel activity and said the rebels were followers of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu-PF party.

But analysts and diplomats said the latest incident, coming shortly after Mr Mugabe warned Mr Nkomo to stop the activities of the insurgents, signalled the government was preparing a crack-down on the opposition as well as the rebels.

"As Mr Mugabe has himself said, PF-Zapu will be banned if rebels continue to wreak havoc in the country," said a Western diplomat who declined to be named. PF-Zapu is Mr Nkomo's party.

A University of Zimbabwe political scientist, Professor Masipula Sit-

hole, commented: "Government is not mincing its words this time. It is taking decisive action and opposition parties would do well to read this as a tough signal that this time around, there will be less talking and more action."

Mandate

Mr Mugabe, with a fresh mandate from this month's general elections, told a Press conference after the poll that PF-Zapu had won its 15 seats, all in Matabeleland, through intimidation of voters by the rebels.

Zanu-PF won 63 seats, all in Shona-speaking areas.

Unless Mr Nkomo acted to curb the rebels, the government would be forced to ban PF-Zapu, he added.

The State Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, broke into a Parliamentary debate on renewing the 20-year-old state of emergency to announce the capture of the rebel in Mr Nkomo's home. Mr Nkomo was at home at the time but said nothing, he added.

Mr Nkomo (68) who fought alongside Mr Mugabe in the bitter, seven-year bush war which preceded independence, said this was all lies.

Government officials have refused to say what will happen to Mr Nkomo. If he were charged with harbouring or failing to report insurgents, he could be jailed for life or sentenced to death.

No more details were released yesterday about the arrest of the rebel, which followed the seizure by police on Tuesday of several guns used by Mr Nkomo's bodyguards.

Prelude

Mr Nkomo said the police action was a prelude to his assassination. "It appears that I am to be removed and the blame put on the dissidents," he said.

Diplomats said they were puzzled by Mr Nkomo's allegation and pointed to his flight to Britain in 1983 when he also said Mr Mugabe had ordered him to be shot. Mr Mugabe denied the accusation and Mr Nkomo returned to Zimbabwe a few months later.

"Whatever the truth about Mr Nkomo's claims of the threat on his life, one thing clear is that the government will now use the long-promised iron-fist on him," said a political scientist, who prefer-

red to remain anonymous.

The government says the state of emergency, first brought in by the White government of Mr Ian Smith in 1965 to deal with the guerrillas led by Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo, is still needed to fight the rebels who have wreaked havoc in Matabeleland for the past three years.

The emergency orders, allowing for detention without trial, were prolonged for another six months though the 10 PF-Zapu Parliamentarians and 14 from Mr Smith's conservative Alliance in the House voted against.

The Justice Minister, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, said earlier that anyone voting against would clearly mark himself as a rebel supporter.

Analysts said Mr Mugabe, who is committed to turning Zimbabwe into a socialist, one-party state within the next five years, would probably see the opposition vote as demonstrating that PF-Zapu and the Alliance were embarking on a collision course with the government.

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

MPS TO USE THREE LANGUAGES--HARARE--Members of Zimbabwe's House of Assembly will now be able to debate in the country's three main languages--English, Shona and Sindebele. Simultaneous translation facilities have been introduced and each MP will have headphones to relay the translation to him in the debating chamber. A similar system has been used for some years in the Senate--the upper parliamentary house. But the new development for the Lower House is certain to retard, at least slightly, the often furious pace of debate. Translators might find themselves hard-pressed to keep up with the quick-fire barbed comments and insults which have been known to fly around the chamber. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Jul 85 p 25]

CSO: 3400/798

- END -